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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 37— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Feb	MALWA § ..		10 941
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA*	16,2 7
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,922
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @	KOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA x		15,933
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,699
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,682
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA x ..	7,932
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA*	10,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Homeward to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd Feb. ..	Morvada ..	8,193
7th March ..	Mandala ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	Dumana ..	8,600
4th April ..	Manela ..	8,368
19th ,, ..	Matiana ..	8,985
2nd May...	Domala ..	8,441
23rd ,, ..	Mashobra ..	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

20th Feb.	Jeypore* ..	5,318
22nd ,,	China ..	7,982
23rd ,,	Sicilia x ..	6,813
28th ,,	Lahore * ..	5,252
8th March	Dogra a ..	5,138
15th ,,	Mirzapore ..	6,715
18th ,,	Soudan† ..	6,695
30th ,,	Alipore ..	5,273
24th April	Sicilia † ..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF PUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
14th Feb ..	BAMORA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
15th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Basreh via K'chi. 9-15 a. m.
16th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
18th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
20th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Sado Maru	I. Nirai	5596	26th Jan.	12th Feb
Moji Maru	K. Habaki	*75	14thFeb.	28th ,,
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor	5368	25th ,,	13thMarch
Bengal Maru	T. Takechi	5396	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Mureran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Ports	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	260	210	155	105	94
Hongkong	486	370	252	135	126
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	138
Kobe	510	360	225	190	172

For sailing passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq. B.A.,
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Barod State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C., 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changehun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserve Fund 21,00 400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepere	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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The Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
or
J. C. BOSE,
The Chief Agents,
284/10, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

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INTELLECTUALLY.....of Veracity
MORALLY.....of Activity
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But
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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
Ataak Nigrah Pharmacy,
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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature, 1dram Rs. 2-8, drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO, Kasdi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

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WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterils bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI.
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST
BOMBAY, No. 4.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0
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(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager,
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KANTA BUILDING,
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Price List on Application.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LEDGER KEEPER. Good handwriting essential. Apply to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Bombay Chronicle," 143 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A SALESMAN in Electrical department, those with very good experience in the line should apply with testimonials to Box No. 42, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9743

WANTED—A Gujrati-Knowing B.A., LL.B., for a Judicial appointment in an Indian State (Kathiawar). Starting salary Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 46, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9753

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—DRAWING TEACHER, holding Teacher's Certificate and Drill Master. Apply stating salary required to CHAIRMAN, JUBILEE INSTITUTION, Umreth.
A R9742

WANTED—An experienced, intelligent HINDU-MATRICULATED or with more qualifications, who can supervise cattle-breeding, also well-versed in accounts. Pay Rs. 75 to Rs. 90. Apply personally with testimonials—SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole, Madhavbag.
A R9738

WANTED A SECOND CLASS ENGINEER having experience of Portable Steam Engines to overhaul a lot of 8 Portable Steam Engines, lying at Ghatkopar. Must be a practical workman. Apply personally to: The MANAGER THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD., 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18866

WANTED—An ACCOUNTS CLERK must have passed London Chamber of Commerce or Senior National Union of Teachers examination and must have practical experience; also two GENERAL CLERKS with office routine experience only Gujarati knowing need apply personally SORABJI RUSTAMJI MODY, Balaram Building, Balaram Street, Grant Road between 9 to 10 a.m.
A R9734

WANTED—An Eminent Second or First Class ENGINEER to work as a Supervisor of large Workshops in Bombay. Must be able to write fluent English and command labour systematically. Apply personally to: The MANAGER, THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD., 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18865

WANTED—Two SALESMEN one experienced in the line of Mill and Gin Spares and the other in the line of Motor Accessories manufactured in India Pay according to qualifications. Best prospects for a really capable and energetic man. Apply stating experience and salary at the last place, to Box No. 28 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A T8862

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH by an experienced Hindu graduate of French University, at pupil's residence or his. Apply Box No. 37, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9724

WANTED—SITUATION by a Bombay Doctor, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON in any capacity with a long experience in Civil and Military. Please apply to Box No. 41 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9737

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Very cheap, a GODOWN and new built spacious airy double rooms (for Hindus only) at Hathi Bag, Love Lane, Mazagaon. Apply or see 1 to 5 p.m. MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 340, Javeri Bazar, Bombay.
C R9609

TO LET.—STANDARD BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, 2nd floor (front) about 2471 Sq. ft. Suitable for a big office and centrally situated. Also 2nd floor (West) SAVOY CHAMBERS, 5, Wallace Street, about 2500 sq. ft. till recently occupied by the Union Insurance Co. of Canton. For Rent and particulars apply, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Central Bank of India, Limited.
C R9748

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of "Maneck Villa" at Mahim, fronting Sea. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply Box No. 44 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9747

TO LET—Panchgani, AKBAR VILLA, whole or part. Furnished excellent situation. Rare opportunity, moderate rent. Address PROPRIETRESS, Akbar Villa, Panchgani.
C R9638

TO LET.—March and April, for two months only FURNISHED BUNGLOW, Dhan Villa, Mahableshwar. Apply to Box No. 45, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9751

TO LET—At Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Lakhani Building and Lakhani Terraces Shops and Godowns, Office Rooms Residentials quarters, separate rooms all modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 25 to 85.
C R9569

TO BE LET—CONVENIENT AIRY OFFICES and suitable GODOWNS, Moto Garages, 134, Medows St., Fort, at consider ably reduced rates. Apply Messrs. SHIV NARAYAN BALDEODAS, Marwadi Bazar Bombay.
C R9683

TO LET—Well-ventilated, airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Floors of the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road—admirably suitable for large and small offices from Rs. 100 upwards. Also in the TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, lately in the occupation of the Central Bank, commodious Ground Floor and Office Premises on the 1st 2nd and 3rd Floors. Well-ventilated suitable for small or large offices, at reasonable rents. Apply ASSISTANT SECRETARY, the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
C 18846

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn during their spare time the degree of LL.B. Business Adminstration, Higher Accountancy, Industrial Management, Business English, Public speaking, etc., etc., of the LaSalle E. University of Chicago. For further particulars please apply personally or send 4 annas Stamps to SETHI c/o Great Punjab Hotel, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
P9750

ENROLMENT for Cambridge Senior Local and B. Com. (London) will soon close. Students wishing to join must immediately reply. DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Appolo Street.
M 9729

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One Brand New FIAT Lorry, carrying capacity 3½ ton, can be inspected at the Works of the GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO. LTD., DeLisle Road, Bombay between 9 and 11 in the morning.
JA z 18864

FOR SALE—English SIDDELEY-DEASY LANDAULETTE, 7 Seater Car with Dynamo also two seater STELLITE, both in good running order. Apply 3rd floor, Waverley House, Forjett Street.
JA R9752

We have for sale some secondhand well-known CARS—AUSTIN, SIDDELEY, CITROEN, DAIMLER and LORRIES—WHITE and UNITED. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Rd., off Jacob Circle.
JA R9710

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WASHING, DYEING and CLEANING CO'S FOR SALE—Several High Class Shops in good suburban localities Bombay, thoroughly organised up-to-date going concerns. Apply Box No. 43. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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PROFESSION.

TO CELEBRATE MAHATMA GANDHI'S RELEASE—Charitable treatment of complicated chronic diseases. Consultation and common medicines free to the poor. By SHRIMAN PANDIT MANGAL SEN VAID c/o. A. A. Gaya, Esq., Cement Chawl, No. 101 Worli.
R9712

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE "LOTUS" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

C. P. CEMENT.

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"SWASTIKA" BRAND

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Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
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ARE YOU DOWN WITH

Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
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AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

FOR SALE—INK FACTORY, manufacturing English quality, with formulas and goodwill. Apply Box No. 39, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 297. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Secondhand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 540 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts
opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 21223.

CORONA Standard Folding Portable TYPEWRITER, Latest Improved Model, with case complete Rs. 297. Slightly used Corona No. 3. Rs 100—125—135. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible, like new, at exceptionally reduced prices. Also Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati Typewriters. Secondhand machines from Rs. 40 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies, Spare Parts, etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, opp Messrs Cox and Co., Fort, Bombay.
T

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST or MISPLACED—A Life Insurance Policy No. 1653 on the life of Mr. Jajivan Vallabhdas Oodessi with the Asian Commercial Assurance Company, Ltd., whosoever might be in possession of it or have a lien on it is given notice hereby that the Company will issue a duplicate policy at the expiry of fifteen days from this day cancelling the original policy. MANAGER, ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
P B 18910

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL,

Manufactured from large fresh castor seeds specially grown in fertile districts of our Gujarat farms. Odourless and tasteless. No eructation, no hiccup, no griping, no nausea; because outer shell decoticated and then oil extracted from pulp or core alone, by latest American machinery and under direct supervision of a Chemist, who has made special study of Pharmaceutical Chemistry in America and England for several years. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. Animal charcoal not used in refining. Guaranteed absolutely pure and untouched by hand. Can be had of all respectable chemists and Provision merchants. Price annas five for 2½ oz. bottle and rupee one for 16 oz. bottle. AGENTS WANTED in different parts of India. Hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, and dealers are requested to communicate with the PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Parsi Statue, Byculla, BOMBAY.
T 18907

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 20521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN PAINT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL AND THE OIL PAINT VARNISHES, DISTEMPER, BRUSHES, COLOUR POWDERS, SCAFFOLDING MATERIALS, OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

By the order of the Executors of late Mr. Wm. Chas. Smith, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th February, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Marine Street, Fort, the Goodwill of the above firm and also in retail lots the oil paint distemper, varnishes, brushes, colour powders, scafolding materials, office furniture, etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KAPADVANJ.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.
No. 805 of 1922.
Essofalli Mahomedalli and others. ...Insolvents

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the abovenamed insolvents Essofalli Mahomedalli, Abdoolabhai Mahomedalli and Abdul Karim Mahomedalli and with the consent of the equitable mortgagee Mr. Gulam Hussein Essaji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th day of February, 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned immoveable properties of the insolvents free from incumbrances.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Vinchoowada Lane in Vohorwad Mouge Kapadwanj in the District of Kheda Registration Sub-district Kapadwanj bearing Municipal Ward No. 1 Census No. 765 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Kikabhoy Ferzullabhoy, on or towards the South by the property of Kaderbhoy Esoofbhai, on or towards the East by a back land, on or towards the West by a public lane.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate in Karkhana Wad at Kapadvanj District Kaira Sub-district Kapadvanj admeasuring about 53 feet from North to South and about 20 feet from East to West bounded on the East by the property now or late of Esmailji Esubhai and Abdulali Esubhai on the West by the property thirdly hereinafter described on the South by Municpal land leased to DhDobi Chand Piroo and others and on the North by public road.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Karkhan Wad at Kapadvanj, admeasuring about 53 feet from North to South and 15 feet from East to West and bounded on the East by the property secondly above described on the West by the property of Mulla Mahomedally Russolbhoy Suratwalla, on the South by a Gully and beyond the Gully by the Municipal land leased to Dhobi Chand Piroo and others and on the North by public road.

For complete description of the properties and further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co. Solicitors, at their office at Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th February, 1924.

MESSRS, MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday 15th February 1924 at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores and army Clothing:—

A large quantity of Partworn Woollen and Cotton clothings Blankets Great Goats Coats warm, Knickers, Trousers, Shirts, Musquito nets, Durries, Jerseys, Pagrees, Blouses Pyjamas.

Pegs picketting, Lamp old, Stoves, Axes-pick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, Clocks, Water bottles, Tubs, Shovels old, Gunny old, Canvas old, Tin old, Vices, Locks, Brows wheel, Bamboos, Anvils old, Cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamootties, Cordage Hemp Enamel ware, Web old, Jhools, Steel Cast Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows, Files, Spanners, Rags old cloths Pumps, Wheels, Boxes of sorts, Mattress cases, Sheets, Buckets, Ground sheets, Bullocks Jhools, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Tanks, Balances Spring, Camp kettles, Drums, Bicycles, etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL

Super-Production in 8 Reels

"TRIFLING WITH HONOR"

There's many an official of high rating in the business world who was just once just an alley kid—and often times a tough kid at that. The same thing holds true in the kingdom of sport. For every champion in every line of sport there is a world of interest in the individual himself. So when the baseball public commenced to cast its favor toward one Bat Shugrue, home-run king of the Pacific Coast Baseball League and hero of "Trifling With Honor," the Universal-Jewel production, Kelsey Lewis, a writer for a sports news syndicate, conceived the idea of writing a series of articles on the life of Bat Shugrue. The result of the published articles was the remoulding of the life of a tough kid of the alleys who tried to live in reality the kind of life that the newspaper articles described in the autobiography of the famous baseball player. See—

"TRIFLING WITH HONOR"

The Drama with the whirlwind finish.
You will talk about it for Weeks!
The Programme includes the

INTERNATIONAL NEWS.

To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
Four popular and favourite Stars
in

"HIDDEN HAND"

Featuring
Doris Kenyon, Arline Pretty,
Sheldon Lewis, Mahlon Hamilton.
Third Week—4 Episodes
Episode 8. The Slide for Life.
" 9. Jets of Flame.
" 10. Cogs of Death.
" 11. Trapped by Treachery.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Satur & Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
Price as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

He is at his Highest!
That Hercules of the Screen
That Hero & Idol of Millions

EDDIE POLO

Starring in
The Serial Tremendous

CAP'N KIDD

3rd WEEK—Further Thrilling EPISODES 7,8 and 9
4 Shows daily—Commencing—5-15—7—8-45 and 10-30
Popular Prices Including Tax
Rs. 2—1-8—1—As. 8—4—3
Special attention of our Patrons is invited to our Balcony (Re. 1) 1st class (As. 8 only) Seats with all decent arrangements for Ladies & Families.

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Rly. and in accordance with the provisions of sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway's Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th February, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, Booked & Unbooked Articles and Unclaimed Bags of Rice, Wheat, Joowar, Salt, Husk, C. I. Sheets, Round and Flat Iron, Casks of Alum, Cases of Tea, Soap, Empty tins, Drums, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the notice boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Excelsior Theatre.

To-Day at 9-30 p.m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY.
" TIME PLEASE "
EXCELSIOR CINEMA.
To-Day at 6-30 p.m.
"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."

Impire Theatre.

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE CITY OF SILENT MEN."

Empress Theatre.

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
" TRAILING WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA"

LOCATION CHANGED TO BHENDI BAZAR NEAR J. J. HOSPITAL.

Grand Opening Night

on Thursday, the 14th Feb. 1924,
At 9-30 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus

Location—Bhendi Bazar near J. J. Hospital.
Prof. SHANKER RAO
Presents
European and Indian Star Artists—Ladies and Gents all Refined.

MATINEES,
Sat. & Sunday at 5 p.m.
Children half price under 10 years
Matinee Shows except last Gallery.

Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Popular Prices.

Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE,
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NOVELTY CINEMA

To-Night
The Penultimate Episodes of

PLUNDER

starring
Pathe's Peerless, Fearless Girl,

PEARL WHITE.

MONTY BANKS
in a two-reel comedy.
" BE CAREFUL."
FELIX
the most famous cat
in
"FELIX ALL AT SEA"
The funniest Cartoons ever made.
Time—Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, Matinee 3-30 p.m.
Other shows, 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. daily.
POPULAR PRICES.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 21st February 1924, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1—2. Letters from Mr. Gungadas Tulsidas—Regarding the question of (1) bottoming Bhulgeshwar Road with cement concrete and (2) of reserving certain portions of the road side for hawkers.

3. Letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez—Inviting attention to the filth and squalor existing in the City.

4. Letter from Mr. K. D. Ravat—Suggesting certain amendments to section 375 of the Municipal Act.

5. Letter from Messrs. Madhavji and Company, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients the Officiating Trustees of the Gokuldas Tejpal Charities—Regarding a Municipal requisition for the removal of stable erected on their clients' property at Gowalia Tank Road.

6. Letter from Mr. S. V. Jayakar—Requesting that a plot of ground be allotted to the Untouchable Classes residing between Colaba and Grant Road for the disposal of their dead.

7. Letter from Mr. Tricumji Dossabhoy—Regarding excess rents paid by the Schools Committee for the buildings hired for locating their Schools at Fergusson Road and Matunga.

8. Letter from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors—Regarding their client Mr. Sherif Dada Dudhwalla's claim for damages for a Victoria gharry alleged to have been broken by the collapse of a wall.

9. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League—Regarding the inclusion in the Corporation Agenda of the several protests with regard to the delay in the execution of the Corporation Resolution prohibiting the slaughter of cows and she-buffaloes under 8 years of age.

10. Letter from the Honorary Secretaries, League for Combating Venereal Diseases—Intimating that the Executive Committee of the League has decided to enter into an agreement with the landlord of the League's dispensary premises for extending these premises by the addition of a floor on payment of an extra rental of Rs. 200 per mensem.

11. Letters from the Superintendent, Sanitation Department, Bombay Working Men's Institute, Social Service League, Bombay—Forwarding reports of the Sanitary Rounds arranged by the Sanitation Department of the institute.

12. Letter from Professor Jehangir Firoz—Regarding the nuisance caused by motor garages located on the ground floor of "Motivala Building" at Gowalia Tank Road.

13. Letter from Mr. Madan Govindrao and others—Suggesting certain further improvements to be carried out at the Tank Bunder Hindu Cemetery.

14. Letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Applying for a monthly grant of Rs. 1,000 in aid of the Committee.

15. Letter from Mr. Jagannath Lakshman—Mentioning certain defects in Double-decked Tram cars.

16. Letter from Mr. Framroze Naoroji Bharucha—Suggesting that the Corporation should pass a resolution requesting Government to release Mahatma Gandhi.

17. Letter from the General Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay—Applying for financial help towards the maintenance of a Textile Technical School proposed to be started by the League.

18. Letter from Mr. Manilal Nathoobhai Joshi—Regarding the want of urinals at Matunga.

19. Letter from Mr. M. Hussein Abdeali Hakim—Offering certain suggestions for cleaning roads, etc.

20. Letter from Mr. M. P. Lohana, Vakil, High Court, on behalf of the tenants of premises No. 27, Musjid Siding Road—Regarding the conversion of privies at the premises into water closets.

21. Letter from Mr. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil and others residing in a lane near the Aslaji Fire Temple, Girgaum Back Road—Complaining of the drains in the locality.

22. Letter from the Superintendent, Sanitation Department, Social Service League—Suggesting the provision of a special staff of scavengers, etc., in the Mill area during the period of strike.

23. Letter from Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Vakil, High Court—Regarding certain Oil Mills conducted by his clients at Khetwadi Main Road and Goghari Mohalla.

24. Letter from Mr. Hariprasad Manilal Pandya—Applying for a gratuity on account of services rendered by his father as a Municipal School teacher.

25. Letter from the Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute, London—Inviting the Corportion to appoint delegates to the Thirty-fifth Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute to be held in Liverpool in July next.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee.

26. Recommending sanction to Mr. H. Lainton, 2nd Officer in the Fire Brigade Department, being granted with effect from 1st January 1924, a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

27. Recommending a grant of Rs. 4,600 to meet the payment of the principal and the interest due on certain Municipal debentures mentioned in the Commissioner's letter.

28. Forwarding for information a letter from the Commissioner reporting on the work done by the Test Audit Officer.

29. Recommending sanction to the work of installing a spare Air Compressor at the Arthur Road Air Compressor Station being undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,150 and to a grant of the same amount to meet the cost of the work.

30. Recommending that a letter from Messrs. Laffans (India), Limited, regarding the making of the road and pavement in Church Gate Street be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

31. Forwarding for information the Commissoner's letter regarding the renewal of Municipal bills of Rs. 5,00,000 obtained from the Imperial Bank of India.

32. Recommending sanction to the settlement arranged with the Textile and Century Mill Companies in regard to the widening of the Globe Mill passage and to the proportionate charge proposed to be made to the other owners whose properties abut on the passage and to the proportion of the cost proposed to be borne by the Municipality.

33. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Nursey Vasaiya, and a letter from Mr. Ganoo Bhagoo and others, regarding a prosecution instituted against the first named applicant for failure to comply with a Municipal requisition in respect of certain huts in Pitambar Wadi, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

34. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the action taken by the Municipality in respect of certain buffaloes stabled at his premises at Mahim, Mr. Nursey Vasaiya be informed that the Corporation see no reason to modify the orders already passed in the matter.

35. Recommending that a letter from Mr. R. R. Cooper, regarding the prevalence of malaria at Khetwadi 5th Lane, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

36. Recommending additional grants for payments being made during 1924-25 on account of unexpended balances of certain grants.

37. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the levy of Town Duty on Spirits, Messrs. Arratoon and Co. be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

38. Forwarding for information certain letters from the Municipal Auditors, regarding alleged irregularities in the submission of inter departmental charges and the Commissioner's report thereon.

39. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Shrinivas Shantaram Kasbekar, regarding insufficient supply of water at Ravte Building, Girgaum, be forwarded to the Commissioner for such action as he may deem necessary.

40. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Bomanji Rustomji Munshi, regarding the condition of Reay Road at its junction with Matharpakhady, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

41. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Nautamlal H. Jhala and others, regarding the nuisance caused by hawkers at Grant Road Cross Lane, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

42. Recommending that the Commissioner's proposals for the carrying out of the duties of the Executive Engineer during Mr. Roddan's absence on leave be approved.

43. Recommending an advance of Rs. 25,000 to supplement the Budget grant for Municipal workshops.

44. Selecting subject to the control of the Corporation certain banks for the deposit of Surplus Moneys.

45. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter, intimating that the Bombay Government has been pleased to agree with the sanction of the Government of India to make a loan of Rs. 65 lakhs to the Municipality.

46. Recommending that a communication from Mr K. G. Joshi, regarding the basket privies of Soman Building, Kelewadi, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

47. Recommending that a letter from Mr B. D. Soman, regarding the nuisance caused by the throwing of kutchra close to his room in Desai Building, Girgaum Back Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for such action as he may deem necessary.

48. Recommending that a letter from Bai Ratanbai Laxmidas Mehta, regarding the condition of a urinal at Second Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, and other matters be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

49. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Ardeshir Ruttonji Fatakia, regarding the condition of House No. 19, Maruti Street, Fort, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

50. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Kylasa Sarabiah, regarding the condition of privies at Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, etc., be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

51. Recommending that a letter from Mr. K. D. Umrigar regarding the condition of the privies of Taher Building, 5th Block, New Charni Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

52. Recommending sanction to Mr. M. R. Tambe, Deputy Accountant, being allowed to draw a personal allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem with effect from the 26th October 1923.

53-54. Statements of Budget transfers in respect of amounts (53) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and (54) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS.

55. Forwarding a report regarding the system in force for keeping and auditing the Schools Committee's accounts.

56. Requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum being given to a Free Reading Room and Library maintained by the Social Service League at Parel.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

57. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water supplies.

58. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

59. Requesting approval to the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,38,210 for the work of constructing a Poultry House and Office Rooms at the Arthur Crawford Market.

60. Regarding the question as to whether the Municipality would be willing to contribute towards the cost of maintenance of the Government Smoke Nuisance Establishment.

61. Requesting approval to his requesting the Collector of Bombay to move Government to grant to the Municipality a lease of the Chaupatti Foreshore on certain conditions mentioned in the letter.

62. Requesting sanction to a set-back land at the junction of Borah Cross Lane and Shroff Street, Colaba Village, being leased to Mr. Shaikh Siddick Mahmad.

63. Requesting approval to the plans and estimates for the work of constructing a shed at the Central Stores at DeLisle Road for stacking disinfecting powder, fluid sulphur, etc.

64. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of the terms of settlement offered by Mr. Sakharam Vishram Kir in connection with the acquisition by the Municipality of his property between Dadar and Matunga stations.

65. Requesting approval to the plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 19,240 for the work of constructing public water closets and bathrooms at 1st Marine Street.

66. Requesting approval to the estimates for the work of erecting a railing round the open ground in the triangle formed by Ripon Road, Souter Street and Morland Road, purchased from Government for the recreation of the working classes.

67. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

68. Reporting on the question of giving a trial to a small incinerator at the Tardeo Flats.

69. Requesting approval to the establishment charges, amounting to Rs. 24,994, in connection with the work of constructing certain blocks of buildings forming a further portion of the second instalment of the King Edward Memorial Hospital Scheme being included in the original estimates for the work.

70. Requesting approval to the establishment charges at 7½ per cent. being included in the estimate for the construction of several blocks of building forming the second instalment of the King Edward Memorial Hospital Scheme.

71. Requesting approval to the establishment charges at 7½ per cent. being included in the estimates for providing pillars of the Ward pavilions of the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

72. Forwarding an application from the Salvation Army for a grant towards the building of a new Rescue Home at Matunga.

73. Reporting that he has appointed Mr. M. R. Salder, temporary Assistant Engineer, to a temporary post of Resident Engineer, to supervise certain construction works in connection with the Tansa Completion Scheme in addition to his own duties.

74. Requesting approval to an estimate for the work of constructing a dam at Cleveland Bunder.

75. Reporting on the dirty condition of Duncan Road from Null Bazar to Parsi Statue.

76. Forwarding a statement of water brought into the City.

77. Forwarding Counsel's opinion as to whether half the charges in respect of stamp duty on account of the conveyance in duplicate in respect of the plot of land at Palton Road to be purchased from Government could not be legally recovered from Government.

78. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1923.

79. Forwarding for approval an estimate in connection with the acquisition of a property for a Maternity Home at Victoria Road, 3rd Cross Lane.

80. Forwarding for approval an estimate for the work of filling in the low-lying ground in Nardulla Scheme.

81. Regarding the acquisition of a property in connection with the Nardulla Tank Scheme 1, plot No. 24.

82. Forwarding for approval a revised estimate of the cost of constructing a mechanical fitter plant at Tulsi Lake.

83. Reporting on a complaint regarding insufficient supply of water in the Dhobi Talao District.

84. Reporting on Professor Pherwani's letter, regarding 18 tests of Municipal efficiency.

85. Regarding the question of acquiring villages falling within the Tansa catchment area.

86. Forwarding a report regarding road watering carts in the city.

87. Forwarding a report regarding the trial of a tube well in the city.

88. Requesting sanction to certain temporary shops being erected at Mazagon road.

89. Forwarding a report, regarding the construction of a Municipal Market on the Nowroji Hill Estate.

90. Regarding the condition of certain Municipal Buildings acquired for the Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme.

91. Requesting sanction to an exchange of certain Municipal and Military lands at the Junction of Roberts Road and Beach Road.

92. Forwarding revised estimates for the construction of the Bridges at Kasheli.

93. Requesting sanction to the opening of a new Depot for the disposal of refuse from certain parts of F and G Wards.

94. Forwarding a report regarding band performances at the Sir Pherozshah Mehta Gardens.

95. Requesting approval to the detailed estimates for the construction of certain roads in Armenian Lane and the widening of Churchgate Street, etc.

96. Forwarding for approval plans and estimates for constructing additional latrines and urinals at the Arthur Crawford Markets.

97. Forwarding a report as to the total expenditure incurred in connection with the last three general elections.

98. Requesting approval to the plan and estimate for the work of providing a water main and hydrants in Scheme No. 54, Kolbhatwadi.

99. Requesting sanction to the property of Mr. Mahomed Hassam Kalyan at Victoria Road Overbridge being acquired.

100. Requesting sanction to a gratuity amounting to Rs. 180 being granted to Abdul Moulani, late Fireman in the Fire Brigade Department.

Government Letters—

101. Appointing Mr. R. H. A. Delves to be a member of the Corporation vice Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., resigned.

102. Forwarding a draft Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

103. Forwarding a Press Note showing the additions to and alterations in the Development Directorate Chawls.

104. Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay—Forwarding a statement regarding Pathan menace in the City.

105. Letters from the Agents, G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways—Regarding the provision of 3rd Class Waiting Rooms with water closets at Dadar Junction.

106. Letter from Mrs. J. D. Inverarity—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of her husband the late Mr. J. D. Inverarity.

107. Letter from Mrs. Shevantibai Nikamba—Thanking the Corporation for increasing the grant to her Institution for Married Indian Ladies to Rs. 600.

108. Letter from the General Secretary, Dadar Education Institute—Thanking the Corporation for their leasing to the Institute a piece of land for the location of Schools.

109. Letter from the Municipal Auditors—Suggesting that rules similar to those adopted by Government and other public bodies in the matters of expenditure connected with Loan and Development Works may be adopted by the Corporation.

110. Letter from Mr. P. A. Kelly—Resigning his seat on the Corporation and the Standing Committee with effect from the 1st March 1924.

111. Letter from Mr. John T. Fry.—Resigning his seat on the Corporation and the Standing Committee.

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

112. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.

113. Forwarding Supplementary Budget No. 1 of 1923-24.

114. Municipal Secretary's Memorandum—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of motions—

115. From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For requesting the Commissioner to arrange for a military band to play on Saturdays and Sundays every week at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens.

116. From Dr. Jethalal V. Vora—For appointing a Committee to report on the relative merits of the short-dated and long-dated loans for financing Development Schemes.

117. From Mr. Meyer Nissim—For requesting the Tramways Company to have their poles removed from the centre of the road way on a certain section of Frere Road.

118-120. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—(118) For requesting the Commissioner to put up six temporary Alladin lights on Golanji Hill Road, (119). For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to remove the choke in the Main-sewer of the Bhoiwadi Cross Road and (120). For requesting the Commissioner to arrange for more public water fountains being provided in the northern part of the city.

121. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For informing the Schools Committee that the Corporation are of opinion that the services of special teachers in their employ should be dispensed with.

122-123. Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar—(122) For amending the closure Rule so as to allow councillors wishing to move amendments to do so, and (123) For requesting the Tramways Company to submit the names of those members of the Corporation and Municipal Officers who hold free passes for travelling in Tram cars.

124. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to what arrangements they have made for introducing the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements in Municipal Primary Schools.

125-126. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—(125) For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to admit of a half an hour's notice being given to the House before the item is brought up for consideration and (126) For requesting the Commissioner to submit a report as to the steps taken by him for mitigating the nuisance arising from two eating houses located in front of the residence of Mr. Mohamedali Ismail at Old Nagpada Cross Lane.

127. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar—For informing the Improvement Trust that the Corporation do not approve of raised Tramway tracks laid from Lal Baug to Dadar Tram Terminus.

128. From Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee.—For obtaining a report as to whether any discount or rebate is received from the Fire Insurance Companies on account of the insurance of Municipal buildings.

129. From Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala.—For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for the construction of a public urinal near Chowpatty Sea Face.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

130. Regarding amendment of the sections of the Municipal Act relating to the preparation of the Municipal Election Roll and the conduct of Municipal Elections.

131. Regarding a Bill to revise the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874.

132. Regarding the question of recovering the difference existing in the Town Duty Refund Rules for the export of grain by Rail and by Sea.

133. Regarding the question of the substitution of a non-refundable terminal tax for the present Town Duties.

134. Regarding a Bill to prevent the adulteration of articles of food and the sale of such adulterated articles.

135. Regarding the creation of a temporary post of a Resident Mechanical Engineer in connection with the scheme for utilizing the Powai Lake as an additional source of water supply to the City.

136. Regarding the question of retaining or otherwise the services of officers in the grade of Rs. 500 and upwards who are superannuated.

Schools Committee's Letters—

137. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

138. Forwarding the Administration Report of the Schools Committee for 1922-23.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 12th February, 1924.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1924 has been DISSOLVED.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 11th February, 1924. C18918

SINGAPORE MUNICIPALITY.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the position of Architectural Assistant in the office of the Municipal Architect, Singapore.

Candidates should be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or of a similar British or Colonial Body and be experienced in the design, calculation and construction of Reinforced Concrete Buildings. They should be familiar with the L.C.C. regulations on Reinforced Concrete Construction and preferably have had previous Eastern Building Experience.

The person appointed will be engaged upon Buildings for Military occupation and should have a general knowledge of this class of work.

The salary will be in accordance with the qualification and experience of the person appointed.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th February 1924.

By Order,
W. MARSH,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Office.

Singapore, Jan. 23rd 1924. C18860

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 13th February, 1924 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May 1923.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 4th February to 23rd February, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Bombay, 25th January, 1924. C18732

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the open ground behind the Municipal School at Babula Tank has been laid out and made available as a recreation ground for use of the public.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

C18912

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for (1) providing a sewer and storm water drain in and (2) levelling, metalling, etc., the private street known as Luxmi Narayen Lane will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 21st day of February, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

C18911

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA.

"TEMPLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
And
IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF MORVI LTD. AND REDUCED.

The Bank of Morvi, Ld. & Reduced. Petitioners

LET all parties concerned attend the Sitting Judge in Chambers of the High Court, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 14th day of February, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.) at the hearing of an application of the abovenamed Company that a day may be fixed for the hearing of the petition for the reduction of the Company's capital presented on the 11th day of February, 1924, and that directions may be given as to the advertisements which are to be published and that the certificate of Creditors may be dispensed with AND IT IS ORDERED that this Summons be published once in the "Times of India", the "Bombay Chronicle", and the "Bombay Samachar."

Dated this 11th day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) D. F. MULLA.
(Sd.) BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18916

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HUSSONALLY SARAFALLY EBRAHIMJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, SHETH HARIDAS MADHAVDAS.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand and forty-two square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 55 of the Gamdevi Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on the South-East by Plot No. 57 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Dinshaw Bhanjibhoy Nasikwalla, on the South-West by Laburnum Road and on the North-West by Plot No. 54 of the said Estate, and which forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7335, together with the dwelling house thereon, consisting of a ground and 2 upper floors known as Laburnum House, and which are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2883 (21A), Street No. 19.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1924.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18908

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 73, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CUMBALLA HILL OR BREACH CANDY, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for Sheth Girdharlal Nihalchand and Sheth Mangaldas Ranchordas, Transferees of Mortgage, and on account and at the risk of Sheth Nathalal Amthalal, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Transferees of Mortgage under Indenture of Mortgage, dated 30th March, 1921, made between Nathalal Amthalal of the one part and Ramdas Dossa and Tulsidas Ramdas of the other part and under Transfer of Mortgage, dated 7th December, 1922, made between Ramdas Dossa and Tulsidas Ramdas of the one part and Nathalal Amthalal of the second part and Girdharlal Nihalchand and Mangaldas Ranchordas of the third part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on FRIDAY, the 15th February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cumballa Hill or Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred square yards or thereabouts and registered together with other land, in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 328, New No. AB/2132, Old Survey No. 67, New Survey No. 6C/7128, Cadestral No. 605 and is together with the other premises assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3404 (IFF) and Street No. 103A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Cumballa Road, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji F. Kalliarwalla, on or towards the North by private passage belonging to the said Sorabji F. Kalliarwalla and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the other property of the ——

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Kanga & Co., Attorneys for the Transferee's of Mortgage at their office at Usuf Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th February, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of Insurance concerned:—
1 enamelled bath tub with fittings.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred mail coach.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham.
1 Waler horse quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW YACHT HULL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 5491 of 1922 (The Bank of Morvi vs. Doolabhdas Rattonji Mistry), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

One New Yacht Hull.

The above is now lying at Taluka Salset (South), The Mahal Trombay Ship-building Yard, and can be seen there. The photo of this Yacht can be seen at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FOFALWADI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account of and at the risk of Bai Shantabai, widow of Krishnarao Nanabhai Sadavart, Nathuram Goculnath Sadavart, and Bai Krishnabai, widow of Goculnath Vishwanath and in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 6th day of December, 1908, made between Krishnarao Nanabhai Sadavart, Nathuram Goculnath Sadavart and Bai Krishnabai, widow of Goculnath Vishwanath, of the one part and Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Fofalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 210 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the Temple of Shri Kashivishweshwar on or towards the South by the said Fofalwadi on or towards the East by the property of Marwadi Shrikishandas Balkrashnadas and on or towards the West by the property of Parmanandas Tribhowandas and others, and which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 278, 278, New Nos. 1919, 1933, Old Survey Nos. 54, 54-57, and New Survey Nos. 560, 560, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, Ward Nos. 5242-43 and Street Nos. 3-4 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th February, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 25153.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) in "Retreat" Bellasis Road opposite Post Office, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Auction made to order household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard dumbwaiter, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large drawing room cabinets show cases, his master's voice gramophone with records, Persian carpets, drawing room suites, office writing tables, music teapoys, single and double beds, oval mirror and panel almirahs, chival glass dressing mirror to match and chest of drawers, marble top tables, electric hall lamps, glass crockery cutlery and platedware etc.

Property of an European gentleman proceeding home and others.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th February, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASKS ENGLISH FLOORING TILES, VARIOUS CARPET DESIGNS ABOUT 2000 YARDS.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, by order of Messrs. Raval & Co. and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

200 Casks English Flooring Tiles in various carpet designs about 2000 yards in suitable lots.

The samples of designs are on view.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and the goods taken delivery within 3 days on payment of the balance.

N.B.—Private offers will be received by the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MOOSA BROS.

EXAMINER PRESS, BUILDING.
Meadows St., Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF THEATRICAL COMPANIES.

By the order of Mortgagees in Possession, and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nav Nihalsingh, Proprietor of the Albert Theatrical Coy. of Punjab, Messrs. MOOSA BROS. will sell by Public Auction on 18th inst. MONDAY, at 4 p.m. sharp at Poona, Balliwalla Theatre, Bhawani Peth, the following Theatrical goods, in one lot.

All the attractive scenes, sceneries, Dresses, and all other Theatrical requisites.

The above will be open for inspection two days before the sale at Poona.

Conditions of sale will be read at the time of sale.

The undersigned will take private offers.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th Feb, 1924.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 13/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 29/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 3/16
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 635
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 705
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 695
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 151½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 145½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 171.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 245
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 168
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 332
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.30
London—Paris Frcs. 94.60
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.70
London—Brussels Frcs. 108.00
London—Rome Liras 98. 50
London—Berlin Marks .....
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

London, Feb. 11.

Telegraph Transfers	..	1/4 31/32 Steady.
Bar Gold	..	£ 4-15-10 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot	..	33 15/16 Quiet.

London, Feb. 11.

Rentes 3 per cent.	..	54 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	..	33 15/16
„ „ 2 months hence	..	33 15/16

Closing Tone of Silver—China Sold India bought quiet buyers satisfactory.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.		
Interest day to day loans	..	2 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans	..	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 12.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	..	1/4 7/8
Bank Demand	..	1/4 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	..	1/5 3/16
Fcs. Demand	..	630
American Dollars	..	332
Hongkong Dollars	..	171
Shaaghai	..	245
Japan	..	151
Singapore	..	168

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 11.

Exchange on London in Paris	..	94.75
„ „ „ Germany	..	..
„ „ „ Italy	..	98.60
Stockholm	..	16.38
Christiania	..	32.08
Amsterdam	..	11.49
Switzerland	..	24.74
Belgium	..	..
Athens	..	..

London, Feb. 11

Demand Bills	..	43000

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Feb. 11.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 86 1/8—5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	91 1—1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 7/8—1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	56 1/4—1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45 Unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	62 3/4—1/4
(Sterling Loan)	
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/2
Unchanged.	

London, Feb. 11.

Conversion Loan	£ 74 7/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 1/2
7 per cent. Indian	„ 111 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 11.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 11/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 13/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	22 7/8
TIN BLOCK	267 1/4

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16/3/6
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16/4/3
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/15
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/15
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/15/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81/15
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81/15
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/6

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Bar gold ready, s. 95-10
Silver ready, d. 33-15
Silver forward, d. 33-15
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. Buying by China Banks caused rise, India and America sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 12

Ready :—25—15—6			
Vaida. Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha 25—15—3	25—15—3	..	25—15—3
Fagan 25—15—6	25—15—6	..	25—15—6

Zoji Mandi.

Maha 0—2—6			
Fagan 0—6—6			
Tone—Market Steady.			

SILVER.

Bombay., Feb. 12.

Ready 81—15—0			
Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha 82—0 —0	..	81—13—0	81—15—0
Fagan 82—7—0	..	82—2 —0	82—6 —0

Zoji Mandi.

Maha 0—12—0			
Fagan 1—10—0			
Tone—Market Steady.			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

To-day Reuter reported a drop of 42 to 48 points in New York futures and 10 to 11 points in Liverpool. The markets advanced at the opening on scattered buying but later eased on straddle selling.

In response to the decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 625½ i.e. Rs. 5½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Marwari Shroffs and Jobbers were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 623½, but soon recovered to Rs. 625 on Bull operators buying. Around this level Commission and Exporting Houses were sellers which caused the prices to drop to Rs. 621½. Buying by Bull operators raised the values to Rs. 624 and the market closed at Rs. 623½. The market was totally featureless and the business done was very small. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 621 and closed at Rs. 622½ quiet on moderate buying by bull operators.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 599 and advanced to Rs. 601½ on buying by shroffs. At about this level Commission Houses were sellers and the prices dropped to Rs. 598 but again recovered to Rs. 600 and closed at Rs. 599. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 608 and touching Rs. 609 on scattered buying closed easier at Rs. 606 on Shroffs selling. F.G. Bengal March was nominally quoted at Rs. 533 whilst May at Rs. 535/36.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the off-take was nominal. Buyers were not inclined to buy at the higher prices asked by the holders.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	622 1/2
„ Bengal	..March ..	533
„ Bengal	..May ..	536
Fine Oomra.	..March ..	599
„ „	..May ..	604 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Description	Super-Fine,	Fine,	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	575	565	550
M. G. Oomra No. 3	625	610	600
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	655	645	630
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	640	625	615
M. C. Mathia	610	600	585
M. G. Khandesh	615	605	590

E. I. C ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Fully Good Broach	..April/May ..	623
Fully Good Bengal	..March ..	534
Fully Good Bengal	..May. ..	536
Fine Oomra ..	..March. ..	599
Fine Oomra ..	..May. ..	604
Good Southerns	..May June ..	638

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 12th February says:—

New York Market, 11th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
33.50	Mar.	33.60+10	33.23—22	33.08	—42
33.72	May.		33.43—29	33.24	—48
32.33	Jul.			31.88	—45
28.05	Oct.			27.90	—15
27.60	Dec.			27.53	—07

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 33.63, lowest 33.07, range .56 points. Market small owing to holiday to-morrow (Tuesday).

Liverpool Market, 11th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
19.34	Mar.	19.37+03	19.44+16	19.24	—10
19.34	May.	19.38+04	19.43+09	19.24	—10
18.86	Jul.			18.75	—11
16.59	Oct.			16.48	—11
Egyptian.					
22.60	Mar.			22.40	—20
20.95	Nov.			20.70	—25

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 125,000.

(2) Small market; local scattered buying on National Ginners' Association estimate of consumption of U. S. A. Mills for January 560,000 bales. Lack of selling power. Spot sales 10,000.

(3) American cross rate on Saturday 431 1/8; and on Monday 430 3/8.

(4) March highest 19.48, lowest 19.22, range .26 points.

(5) Spot sales include 5,000 bales for export. Market declined on disappointing New York market and straddle selling.

Alexandria Market, 11th January, 1924.

Previous close 44.35, Delivery March, Opening 44.50 plus 15.

Liverpool, Feb. 11

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid Americans spot good demand		19.69
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	23.20
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar. ..	33.23
(As known in Liverpool at c'osing t'me)	May ..	33.50
	July ..	32.18
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. ..	34.43
„ „ „ „	May. ..	32.97

Liverpool Feb, 11.

	To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Mar. ..	19.24—10
	May ..	19.24—10
	July ..	18.75—11
	Oct. ..	16.48—11

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Months	To-day's Prices
February	19.15—11
March	19.24—10
April	19.23—10
May ..	19.24—10
June	19.03—12
July	18.75—11
August	17.93—11
September	17.08—08
October	16.48—11
November	16.15—11
December	16.05 —11
January	15.94—11
February	15.91—11
Market easy	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Months.	To-day's Price.
February	22.30+20
March	22.40+20
April	22.47+20
May ..	22.55+20
June	22.61+21
July	22.68+22
August	22.28+22
September	21.83+22
October	21.10+25
November	20.70+25
December	20.30+25
January	20.30+25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 11.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	15,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..	..
„ „ Continent	..	20,000
Futures at New York, Mar.	..	33.08—42
„ May	..	33.24—48
„ July	..	31.88—45
„ Oct.	..	27.90—15
Spot Cotton at New York	..	33 40—45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	33.25—38
Futures, „ „ Mar.	..	33 17—44
„ „ „ May.	..	32.66—47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	13 3/4
Silver U. S. mined	..	64 7/8

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Months.	To-day's Price
February	—
March	19.41+07
April	—
May ..	19.40+06
June	—
July	18.19+05
August	—
September	—
October	16.60+01
November	—
December	—
January	—
February	—
Egyptians) March 22.60 May 22.75	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

M. G. Bengal Good,	12.80
„ „ Fully Good	13.20
„ „ Fine	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.00
„ „ „ Fully Good	14.50
„ „ „ Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach, Good	16.10
„ „ Fully Good	16.50
„ „ Fine	16.90
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.70
„ „ Fully Good	13.10
„ „ Fine	13.50

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Feb. 11.

	To-day's Prices
Futures at New York. Mar.	33.08—.42
May	33.24—.48
July	31.88—.45
Oct.	27.90—.15

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 11.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr. 12
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. Paid 14
Tone—Firmer—Good business.

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 11.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1 2 lbs. F/M Buyers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs	43
AUSTRALIAN:—M/A.	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Sellers ..	32/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs, C.I.F. M/J Buyers	45
Tone:—Slow	
A float to U K	
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. February ..	44 1/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 12 6/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Basar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 6 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 5 0	13 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 8 0
Mowraseed	10 8 0	10 12 0
Barley	36 0 0	..
Casterseed	71 0 0	14 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	6 2 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	..	..
Linseed April May	..	
Groundnut /Feb./March	71 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 F/M	15 12 0	..
Gujarat Coster seed veshak	60 0 0	..

JAVA SUGAR.

London Feb. 11

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. March Sellers	33
July Sellers	2 6/7
July Sept, Sellers	26/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	26/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	27s/
Tone—Javas held firmly Demond quiet.	

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Feb 12.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 0
Kilachand	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone	..No. 12 1/2	..
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara	..No. 10 1/4	0 15
Shapurji	..No. 6 1/2	0 13
Elphinstone	..No. 6 1/2	0 13
Japan	..No. 40/1	1 15
Japan	..No. 42/2	2 2
Japan	..No. 20	1 3
Japan	..No. 32	1 10

METALS.

London, Feb 11.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	„ 62 3/8
Copper Braziers	„ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 13/16
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated Sheets	18 7/16

BRASS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	76 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 0 0
Copper	2/	76 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		69 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		75 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		73 8 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 12

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 11, 1924.

Cotton	..	26810 Bales.
Wheat	..	1503 Cwts.
Linseed	..	1853 „
Rape, etc,	..	9054 „
Gingellyseed	..	2584 „
Poppyseed	..	nil „
Groundnuts	..	2173 „
Castorseed	..	2685 „
Rice	..	1283 „
Myrabollams	..	5085 „
Cottonseed	..	20416 „
Mowraseed	..	Nil
Gram	..	3611 „
Juwas	..	1202 „
Masur	..	Nil
Barley	..	228
Bajri	..	1949 „
Coal	..	399 Tons

2 Days total.

COLOUR MARKET.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 120 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 p.c. Lunger Rs. 118 per cwt.
Alizarins 20 p.c. I.P. Rs. 99 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 3/8/0 per lb
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6 per lb.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 7 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 5 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.
Quotations:—

SUGAR MARKET.

Feb. 12, 1924.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Calcutta Market was telegraphed yesterday evening as follows:—
Ready Rs. 19/7 Feb/March 19/14
Karachi Market was telegraphed last night as follows:—
Ready Rs. 27/1 26/9 delivery 27/2 New crop 24/8 23/12 23/9 steady.

Our Java Agents telegrams this morning at 1 p.m. run as follows:—
"Market steady 21. 3/4 guilders per picul ex. warehouse."

The market to-day has opened steady all round and has remained steady throughout except for the rise of 3d. per cwt. in New Crop forward positions, during the latter part of the day.

We give the following quotations for to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 28/5 per cwt.
Jan/Feb sh. 32/2 per cwt. FBH
Feb/March sh. 32/3 per cwt. FBH
June/July sh. 27/4 per cwt. FBH
July/Aug/Sept sh. 26/4 per cwt FBH
Continental BB. Beet Ready Rs. 28/3 per cwt. FBH
Jan/Feb sh. 31/10 per cwt FBH

To-day's offtake for local consumptions is 3500 bags.

There is a good possibility of rise in New Crop prices.

MILL-STORES-MARKET.

Feb. 12.

The quotations are:—

Healds	Rs. 1.13-0
Reeds	„ 0.3-9
Roller Cloth	„ 8-8-0
Sizing flannel	„ 4.6-0
Bandings	1.5-0
Card Cano	„ 4-0-0
Slubbings—Japan	„ 24.0-0
Rovings—Japan	„ 22.8-0
Ring Rabbeth 5 in.	„ 9-12-0
Conical pirn 5 in.	„ 7.4-0
Weft-pirn 5 3/8	„ 6-0-0

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Feb 12.

The market has shown considerable animation, and the prices have rapidly advanced. Magnesium chloride, Farina, Dextrine, Maize starch and Epsom Salt have been very firm, and stock-holders are unwilling to unload at cut prices. If the mill reopen on 18th the prices are still likely to advance.

Quotations are:—

Farina	Rs. 18.0-0
Maize starch	„ 16-8-0
Epsom Salt	„ 3.4-0
Zinc Chloride	„ 23.8-0
Hydrosulphide	„ 1-6-0
Dextrine	„ 22.0-0
Magnesium	3.4-0
Brown Sugar Lead	„ 48-0-0
Caustic Soda	„ 22-8-0
Litharge	„ 36-0-0

London, Feb. 11.

Chartered Bank ..	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	£ 130
National Bank ..	„ 44
Eastern	„ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	„ 12 1/4

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS. (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Feb. 12.

	Rs. A P
Khadi —	2 3
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Fullweight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 9 0
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. ..	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:—× Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb. ..	1 6 9
Bombay Cotton	1 7 6
Ponhalwan ..	1 6 0
Hearth Brand ..	1 6 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 8 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 8 9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 6 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece ..	8 2 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece..	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece ..	8 8 0
Gabrun No, 5124: —	
Gabrun no	..
Pearl	13 2 0
Hindustan	13 2 0

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.914	in.
Temperature of air	71.3	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	62.5	„
Dew point	55.8	„
Relative humidity of Air ..	59.%	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.4	„
Maximum temperature of Air	'79.0	„
Minimum „ „	65 5	„

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight NNE, E, WNW, NNW, NNE. Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. ..miles 173

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	8	1 18	29 3	8	7 35	17 0
		13 31	27 3		6 12	17 1
Tu.	12	3 10	25 11	12	9 52	18 7
		16 1	24 6		21 46	21 0
W.	13	3 44	25 2	13	10 46	19 0
		27 15	24 2		23 0	21 11
Th.	14	4 29	24 6	14	11 52	19 2
		18 52	24 2			
S.	17	8 36	24 6	17	3 27	21 0
		22 4	26 9		15 3	17 9
M.	18	9 35	25 3	18	4 13	20 1
		22 37	27 8		15 50	17 0

S. ROSE & Co., Limited FORT BOMBAY

PIANOS For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

Perfect Enjoyment and Contentment
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THREE STARS VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
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THE GWALIOR TOBACCO WORKS, LTD.
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FRAGRANCE, FLAVOUR AND QUALITY.
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Asoka Buildings: Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Provincial C. C. meeting 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Races, Big Meeting, Fourth Day.
National Home Rule League: Public lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on "The Coming National Conference in Delhi" at Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

State Ball at Government House, 9-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 4-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

Bombay Races, Big Meeting, Fifth Day.
Alexandra Institution Diamond Jubilee Variety Entertainment in St. Xavier's College at 5 p.m.
General Meeting of the Journalists' Association of India 5 p.m. Servants of India Society's Hall.
S. S. "Malwa" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 17.

Catholic Gymkhana—Annual Athletic Sports, commencing at 2-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 13 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 9m.. Sunset 6h.
Feb. 14 (Thur.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 39m
Feb. 15 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 39m
Feb. 16 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 39m.
Feb. 17 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset 6h. 40m
Feb. 18 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 40m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	12 5
Gujarat Mail	11 0	11 25
Delhi Express	6 55	10 54
Kathiawar Express	7 45	10 52
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 7a†	9 1

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-22 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.
This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.
†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.
The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	18 55
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13 0	21 5
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 5	15 55
Madras Mail	6 20	20 44
Poona Mail	11 55	19 8
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	16 13
Poona Express	10 53	7 44
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 4	21 16
Madras Fast Pass.	21 55	9 1

*On Saturdays the rear portion of the train carrying passengers for the Mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there 10 h 38.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Moji Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 10th instant, and is due to arrive here on Thursday, the 14th at day light.
S. S. "Luma Maru" (Eastward bound) arrived at Shanghai on the 8th instant.
S S "Yomei Maru" and s.s. "Tamba Maru" (Eastward bound) arrived at Singapore on the 9th, and 11th February respectively.
The P. and O. Mail steamer "Delta" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 3-30 p m. on the 11th instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

With reference to the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the above Company held on the 9th inst. which appeared in our issue of yesterday, we are asked to state that there was a single meeting. At this meeting a report submitted by a Committee appointed at a previous meeting was read out, and after some further discussions, the resolution to adopt the Director's Report and the accounts, moved at the previous meeting was carried.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The third monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

PROF. GEDDES' LECTURE.

Prof. Geddes will deliver his XVII lecture on "The Study of Contemporary Civilisation" to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Royal Institute of Science, Esplanade Road Entrance (next to Elphinstone College). The lecture is open to the public.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Coming National Conference in Delhi."

THE WILSON COLLEGE DAY.

The annual gathering of the students of this College will come off tomorrow (Thursday) at 5 p.m. in the College Hall. His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson, has kindly consented to preside. All the past students are invited to attend.

A JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Saraswati Mandir, the Golden Jubilee of the well-known Gujarati poet, Kalapi, will be celebrated in the National College, Bombay, near Grant Road, Post Office to-morrow (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Shri Bhanuswami and Prof. Lalit will give "their reminiscences."

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

A general meeting of the members of this Association will be held on Saturday the 16th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to receive the result of election of the Executive Committee and to elect a President in place of the late Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar. Members are invited to attend.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

The highbrow and the serious-minded find no place this week at the Excelsior Theatre, where the Espinosa Co. have quickly achieved a popularity which bids fair to equal their recent great success in Calcutta. They present a programme which is light, gay and full of laughter, a couple of hours continual amusement which is well worth the entertainment tax.
The company is one of unusual strength, headed by Eve Kelland, an exceptionally clever and versatile revue artiste. Three tip-top comedians are Harry Gould, Chester Cortney and Harry Burns, who are responsible for much of the fun. Vocalists of no mean order are Ada Booth and Bernard Wells. Perhaps the strongest point in this excellent all-round combination is the dancing, of which Molly Seton, pretty, graceful and alluring, is the leading exponent. A revelation for India is the chorus who are styled "The Eight Gaieties," a troupe of pretty girls, all clever dancers and good singers.
The scenery, costumes and general staging are all studied with minute care, the "Espinosa" touch being apparent throughout the whole production
To-night a new programme "Time Please" fills the bill

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION

One Limjibhoy Dalal was charged by Pestonji Jehangirji Taleyarkhan with misappropriation in respect of 46 cases of brandy belonging to his deceased brother-in-law, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court, Bombay, on Tuesday.
Mr. K. F. Nariman pleader for the complainant stated that Mr. Bapuji Patel, brother-in-law of the complainant, who was doing business in brandy, piecegoods and other articles died suddenly on the 25th October last. The accused who was an assistant of Mr. Bapuji, had a few hours after his death gone to the godown of Mr. Bapuji and had taken possession of 46 cases of brandy on the pretext, it was alleged, that the owner had directed him to dispose off those cases. Though these cases commanded a market price between Rs. 70 and Rs. 80 the accused is said to have sold them at Rs. 48 each, while in reality he disposed them off for a much higher price and had misappropriated the difference. Hearing, however, that he might come into trouble, he went to the solicitors of the widow of Mr. Bapuji and told them a few days after Mr. Bapuji's death that he had disposed of the cases. The complainant it was stated suspecting the whole thing had obtained a warrant for search and found as a result of the search seven cases of brandy in the house of the accused. It was maintained by the prosecution that those cases were removed by the accused to his house deliberately and with criminal intention.
Mr. Sorab Kapadia, who defended the accused said that the allegations of the prosecution were all false. The deceased Bapuji Patel, owner of the business, had been during the last few days before his death involved in great financial difficulty and had tried his utmost to get money to meet his creditors. He decided to sell his brandy cases and told the accused to undertake the task saying that if he himself went to the market he would not be able to fetch as much price for his goods as they would command if they were sold by others. He asked the accused to sell the brandy cases anyhow and immediately. It was at the persistent request of the deceased proprietor that the 45 cases were sent to his house from the godown. It was not true that the accused went to the godown and induced the godown keeper to deliver the cases, in the full knowledge that Mr. Bapuji was dead. Nor was it true that the accused took one case from the office. It was further urged on behalf of the defence that it was a matter of practical knowledge that a person in need of money would not be able to get the standard price for his articles. His client had committed no offence. In fact he had intimated to the widow's solicitors and later on to the Official Receiver what he had done, and in one such communication had requested the authorities to give him further instructions as to the property.
Mr. Nariman, pleader for the prosecution informed the Court that there was another case against the accused of a similar nature which was under investigation by the police. A report on that enquiry was about to be submitted to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on which report a case charge might be framed against the accused. Mr. Nariman suggested that it would be a saving of time if both the cases could be tried by the same Magistrate.
Further hearing was adjourned to the 21st instant.

BETTING AT A PUBLIC PLACE.

Before Messrs. A. R. King and Jehangir Bhicaji, Honorary Presidency Magistrates, one Mahomed Jamul was charged with the offence of taking bets in a public place. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT

One Iswarangan was charged with housebreaking and theft on Monday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala who took charge of the duties of acting Third Presidency Magistrate from Mr. A. P. H. Dastur who is now on leave.
The prosecution case was that on the 9th ultimo, when Lakshmidas Jitharam, Manager of Disa Boarding House, Kalbadevi, returned home, he found a box broken open by means of a false key and cash worth Rs. 50 stolen. Simultaneously with this the accused a cook in the same hostel absconded. Growing suspicious the complainant watched the movement of the cook. Fortunately for him, he noticed on 15th ultimo the accused at the Chira Bazar, selling hair oils. At the sight of him, the accused attempted to skulk away, but was apprehended and handed over to the police who on search found Rs. 40 in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and submitted that he would make good the amount stolen by refunding the balance to the complainant.
Judgment was postponed to the 20th to enable the police to trace the accused's previous history.

CONVICTED OF STEALING MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES.

Before Mr. N. S. Jangalwalla, Acting Additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, Deputy Inspector S. G. Acharekar placed Archibold William, an Eurasian of 23 years with the theft of motor car accessories.
The facts are that on the 4th instant the accused went into the compound of the American Mission School and removed from the motor car lying there pump etc. of the value of Rs. 195. P.C. No. 2223 C doing duty at Durgadevi on suspicion stopped the accused and on examining his bundle found the articles mentioned above and then traced the complainant. In view of his 5 previous convictions His Worship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MERCHANT RELIEVED OF RS. 2000.

On Monday at about 9 p.m. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalaluddin, a merchant residing on the 3rd floor of a building at Islampura returned home when he was informed that his servant Vazir had not been seen since 5 p.m. Recollecting that he had left his keys in his coat-pocket when going out in the afternoon, he opened the drawer and found that G. C. Notes of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 respectively to the value of Rs. 2,000 had been stolen. Vazir had been in his service for 7 months. The police are making enquiries.

Social and Personal.

Lord Inchcape arrived at Colombo on the 11th.—A.P.

A Lahore message of 11th February says.—Lala Harkishen Lal gave a garden party in celebration of his doughter's marriage which took place on Saturday last. The bride and bridegroom who were introduced to the guests were recipients of many congratulations.—A.P.

MILL LOCK-OUT.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

OWNERS' OBDURACY.

The lock-out continues. There was some slight resentment shown by the men over the notices put up by the mill-owners with regard to the payment of wages, after the men have worked for a couple of days from the 18th, but there was nothing serious. The leaders themselves are helpless in the matter to do anything. The mill-owners are obdurate and so are the men, and all the efforts of H.E. the Governer has not been able to move them from the position they have taken up. One of the leaders said that he was moving heaven and earth to bring about an amicable understanding, or some sort of settlement, but he saw no prospect before him of such a happy termination of the dispute. He thinks that the majority of men are not prepared o go to the very bitter end for the sake of bonus, seeing that they are in a weak position, particularly since the Mill industry is not in a thriving condition according to the mill-owners' version. But the few extremists are willing to go on, and it is these who sway the majority and prevent them from joining their work. Whatever might be the reason for the men holding out, it is a fact that the resources of the men are very poor. They have no unions at all; neither are they prepared to organise themselves into strong unions. Other workers in the city have seen the wisdom of organisation, and there is a sort of discipline among them. But here among the mill-workers they are completely at the mercy of the mill-owners and jobbers who are their real employers. The men are unwilling to be guided by any of their well-wishers in the city and leave everything to chance.

MILL-OWNERS' POSITION.

The owners have showed no sign and made no advance in the direction of an amicable settlement. They are strong. They are clearing their accumulated stocks; and prices are hardening. Besides, they have no anxiety now about finance, owing to the stoppage of mills, for every day's working means thousands of rupees for each mill. Money market also is not exceptionally favourable to them at the present moment. These are the factors working in favour of the mill-owners and militating against the strkers. From enquiries made it is apparent that the Banias and Marwaris, who are the main stay of the mill workers in the city, have not begun to withhold credit from the men and are willing to go on giving the men credit for some time longer. But this cannot go on indefinitely, and a time will soon come when starvation will stare the men in the face.

30,000 WOMEN UNEMPLOYED.

On the other hand the Governor is well posted with all the facts in regard to the Mill industry. He knows the profits the mills in the city have made; he knows also of their exact financial condition. The labour leaders have put down the figures of the profits for last year at 3½ crores, and the mill-owners have done nothing yet to refute them. The Director in-charge of the Labour Department must be in a position to give the exact figures, and he at least cannot be accused of undue favouritism. There is a strong current of opinion among the men themselves as well as the leaders that if the mill-owners can be prevailed upon to pay at least 50 per cent bonus to the men they will be satisfied and will at once resume work. But it is doubtful whether the owners could be persuaded to bring themselves to a more reasonable state of mind. Among the mill-owners, the opinion is divided; some favour the payment of a bonus, and others are for holding out indefinitely knowing that they are in an extremely strong position. But this stalemate cannot go on for ever. The men are already restive, and when starvation faces them, there is bound to be some sort of trouble. In addition to the men some 30,000 women are employed and these together with their children and dependents form a very large part of the population of the city. Although there have been no outbreaks of any epidemics in the city upto this time, no one can guarantee that there will not be any. Therefore it is in the interests of the public that the strike should be settled immediately, otherwise no one can say with any degree of certainty what will happen in the city in the next few days. The Police are merely marking time, watching developments. They have not much trouble just now.
Nearly a fortnight has elapsed and in the meantime nothing has been done. There has not been the slightest improvement in the position; there is not the slightest sign that the trouble will end at an early date; and so far as can be seen now, there is no chance of an early settlement. The lock-out will terminate on the 18th and till then the public will have to wait for further developments in the situation, unless something happens in the meantime to bring about a settlement.

2ND ALL-INDIA LITERARY CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

KANDI, Feb. 11.

The Second Session of the All-India Literary Conference opened at Singreegadda, Murshidabad yesterday afternoon. Principal Umacharan Banerjee, Editor of the All-India Anglo-Sanskrit Magazine, presided. Mr. Manmatha Bhattacharjee, Indian language specialist, proposed that the activities of the Indian literate now working within narrow grooves may be centralised at Singreegadda near Ujjayanee the birthplace of the world poet Kalidas. He also proposed that the Bengali type which was simple legible and perfect may be adopted as an all-India-script.

INDIAN ART.

PLACE IN NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

ENCOURAGE BOMBAY ARTISTS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. K. Natarajan presiding, when speeches were made on "Art—Its place in National Reconstruction."
Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall moved:—
This meeting calls upon all lovers of Indian Art to give all possible encouragement and preference to Indian artists. It requests al municipalities, public institutions, memorial committees and similar associations, to entrust all the work in architecture, painting, sculpture and the art-crafts to Indian artists and craftsmen.
2. This meeting strongly condemns the attitude of the Government of India as betrayed in Mr. Ley's amendment to Mr. Sethna's resolution on the part of Indian artists in the mural decoration of New Delhi, and declares that it would be a degradation for accomplished Indian mural painters to work as journeymen at the command of less experienced foreign artists.
3. This meeting fully hopes that in consonance with the Swadeshi spirit of the G. O.M. of India, his memorial fund committee will see that the order for his statue is placed in the hands of an Indian artist.
This meeting requests the President to forward the resolution to the Memorial Fund Committee and authorises him to do all that is necessary for the purpose embodied in the resolution.
Mr. Pickthall said he belonged to a nation which had not a high average faculty of artistic perception and he stood there as a champion of a nation which had a very high artistic perception. In England taste in art was regarded as a mark of highest culture. In India it was the possession of the man in the street. But the man in the street in India was unconscious of his great possession and consequently he was apt to be impressed by what was placed before him with insistence and advertisement. India, if left to herself, he believed, would only produce beautiful things instinctively. It was his own countrymen who were solely and entirely guilty of that great monstrosity and crime—the city of Bombay on Indian soil. He did not think that if India had taken to industrialism of her own accord, she would have placed her chief industrial city on a narrow Island which was already thickly populated. She would have placed it somewhere, where there was plenty of space, the factories would have been made beautiful in shape and the work people would have led a perfectly artistic life. He asked his audience to remember that the same men who were mill-hands and were regarded as the lowest masses of Bombay—the same men in the Bombay School of Arts were turning out magnificent artists! The greatest of English novelists (in his opinion) had said that "ugly is only half-way to a thing." If they made a thing ugly they had not completed it, and they had to make a thing beautiful. It was not possible for Englishmen to undo what they had done with the connivance and the help of Indians; for Indians must take some share of the blame for lacking the courage of their convictions. But they should see that India had the chance of re-asserting herself that ugliness was not the final stage, that beauty should come back. Ugliness was only temporary but beauty was eternal. In the Council of State an amendment had been moved by Mr. Ley to a resolution in favour of Indian artists. They knew that a new monstrosity was being erected in their capital, called New Delhi, to house the Viceroy, and the bureaucrats who required palaces for their lucubrations—palaces of a Grecian kind, not of an Indian kind! It was suggested that something should be done to harmonise some of those buildings with India and as India had great traditions in mural paintings, which England had not, and as the Bombay School of Art had specialised of late in mural painting with fine results the mural decoration of New Delhi or a part of it should be handed over to the Bombay School of Art to treat in their own way. There was no doubt but that Indian artists were capable of doing the work well. But the officials said that while they were willing that Indian artists should take part in the work they should not be allowed to work in their own way, but that Indians must work on the plans and under the directions of English artists. England had no tradition of mural painting! Let them imagine people who had no tradition imposing their "no tradition" on a people who had a glorious tradition! (Laughter.) They would find that Indians were free to work in those spheres where there were no great money prizes or rewards to be gained. (Laughter.) He fancied there must be a great deal of valuable patronage involved in the mural decoration of New Delhi and the Architects might have been told that they could give it to their own friends. It was a disgraceful thing to his mind. It was a family affair and India was not of the family! In Bombay they had artists who, if encouraged, would do enormous good to India, and they in Bombay must fight not only to get that work for their own artists, but to abolish that spirit in the Government of India. The Government of Bombay and the people of Bombay were happily at one on that question. The Government of Bombay had nobly and generously supported Indian art and artists, and, they believed, would continue to do so. But the Government of India had made its own arrangements and would not listen to the advice of the Government of Bombay. Here was a case in which Bombay (Government and people) could not get justice from the Government of India. The only remedy that he could see was for the Bombay Government to non-co-operate with the Government of India and set up a new capital upon its own account which should be entirely the work of Indian artists! It was not a small matter—this question of art in national life. Art was a part of national life, and the Indian nation with its great artistic culture and tradition needed to fear nothing in the future if it kept its soul. This matter of Indian art was very dear to the national movement. But the national movement had no patronage, so could not feed the Indian artists; they had to look to Government for patronage. Non-co-operation with Government was only for things evil, and not for good things. Some people had blamed him, an advocate of non-co-operation, for supporting Sir George Lloyd's Art Policy and praising an art revival which took place in a Government institution. But what else was he to do who cared for Indian Art and artists? He begged of them to do their utmost to encourage Indian artists, to see their work and patronise it if they could afford to do so.

ART IN NATIONAL LIFE.

Principal S. V. Puntambeker said he was in a happy position to speak for his art. Indian art could not be allowed to perish for want of sympathy, and it ought to be supported in every walk of life and all their national activities. Just as a group of flowers had its own colour and smell, just as a group of fruits had its own taste so a people had their own *swabhav*, and if that *swabhav* found its creative expression in all the forms of symbols which they found in life then that people were a living people and a nation. It was the duty of every country to patronise its own particular art, but India had the misfortune to possesses a foreign Government which looked at every project of life from a commercial point of view. That fact in the political life of India was the greatest hindrance to the art development of India. Before the British came to India to whatever religion or community an artist might belong, he found scope for his talent and was patronised by the kings. That aspect of life had disappeared with the coming of the British in India Art had its own value in the national regeneration of a country. They could not prevent the Government from making the monstrosities of New Delhi. British rule in India would be perpetuated only by what came from outside, and if there were Indian mural decorations on the walls of New Delhi it would be a greater monstrosity. He appealed to Indians to give scope to Indian artists.
Dr. Miss Joshi said there was a certain restlessness in the art world of India, and it was evidenced by the fact that greater attention was paid in the Press to it. It was a good sign, for art must have its natural place in their Swaraj. They could not leave it out of consideration, for it was a part, an inherent part, of our national life. If there were a truly average building of Indian type an average mind could understand it without the assistance of anybody, because it spoke to him in a language which he understood. She advocated the building of a temple to Hind Mata, in which all classes and creeds could be united. In the temple of Jagannath the Brahmin could eat with the Shudra without feeling himself disgraced. In the same way in that temple of Hind Mata they could all be united together. Speaking about the art exhibitions in Bombay she said that foreign art was given to them there in Indian garb. Laxmi was holding out her hand like a ballet girl, and things like that did not help Indian art, she said.
Mr. L. G. Khare said whenever the N. C. O.'s organised a meeting to protest against this or that it was considered disloyal. In art there could be no N. C. O. for it was their duty to stretch out a hand of followship to another artist if he were only willing to develope art on his own way. They should encourage young Indian artists in even possible way and not throttle their genius. The Indian artists were demanding nothing, but only this: that they should be encouraged to give expression to what was best in the National art. They looked six thousand miles away to get their artistic inspiration and place their orders for statues and craftsman. They should look on emphatic protest against the actions of their own countrymen in placing orders for statues not in India, but somewhere else.
Mr. K. H. Vakil wanted them to take definite action on the resolution. Culture was a power which moulded the destinies of a nation. Culture was their own individual right which contributed to the happiness of humanity. Their culture compelled them to act, and he asked them again to act. He wanted them to go back to life. Art was full of life, and that was the only course for them to follow. What they wanted was life, and art would lead them back to life. Every religion had its own art and beauty. Let them look at art in Shivism which gave them that beautiful statue of Natarajan. Let them look at Islam. The mosque was not only, the place of worship, but it contained the school, the university and everything. Therefore art was communal. Before they could plan the future, they had to imagine it first and the artist was the only person who could do it. They were talking of Hindu-Muslim unity and he wanted to a better place for that meeting than their common art and culture. If they read the debate in the Council of State on the mural paintings of India, they would be surprised how low down they had fallen. Even in England and America mural paintings were still in an experimental stage and yet they wanted to teach Indians and telling them that they were not fit to do such work. They should know why the Government were still in search of requisite persons. Coming to the statue of Dadabhai Naoroji he said it was not a common statue, but it should symbolise their struggle, their work, for national freedom and who could do it better than an Indian artist.
The president said he was a writer and writing was called a noble art. The greatest enemy of art was exaggeration. An artist was known by what he omitted; he knew what to say and what not to say. He disagreed with Mr. Pickthall that his own countrymen had spoiled the art of India. In his own case only when he had read much of English literature had he come to a real understanding of Indian art. An artist or poet should not thrive, but starve. He himself was a fanatical champion of English education and he did not think that English education had killed their artistic traditions. India had never preserved the names of her artists or her writers, because it believed in eternity, and there could be no eternity where individuals were concerned. As an English poet had said "Truth is beauty and beauty is truth." Was there a finer thing than that said in any of their vernaculars, he asked?

DESTRUCTIVE DOCK FIRE.

ITALIAN BOAT IN FLAMES.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT OVER FIVE LAKHS.

In the early hours of yesterday morning a big fire broke out in the Italian Boat "Piave" lying at No. 15 shed Alexandra Dock. The agents of the vessel are Messrs. W and A Graham and Co and she was to sail for Karachi last night en route to Barcelona and Antwerp with a full cargo of cotton. The vessel had a capacity of ten thousand tons. Two of its holds viz. Nos. 3 and 4 were laden with about 5000 bales of cotton. The work of taking cargo was continued till Monday midnight in the other hatches that were not full. The work stopped at midnight and a couple of hours later, that is at 2 a.m. some of the officers noticed smoke coming out of No. 4 hold and informed the Fire Brigade. The Wari Bunder engine arrived promptly followed by all the available steamers and motor pumps in the city. Mr. Greenop, the Chief Officer and Mr. Lainton, his assistant also came up and directed operations. No sooner was the hatch removed from No. 4 hold than flames shot up with great fury. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the Fire Brigade and the ship's officers and crew the flames extended to No. 3 hold situated in a line with No. 4. The fire began to burn with great fury notwithstanding all possible efforts by the Fire Brigade and officers and men of the ship to bring it under control. Three of the crew of the ship, who were overcome by smoke in course of the operations, had to be removed to the European General Hospital for treatment. The Brigade operations were continued with renewed energy with the object of getting at the seat of the fire and flooding the burning holds. At the approach of day break these efforts were partially successful and the fire was brought under control. In the meantime, however, some lascars of the Fire Brigade in their efforts to put out the fire tried to get into the burning holds when unfortunately they were overcome by the choking smokes and had to be immediately removed to the hospital. At about 2 p.m. Mr Honey Station Officer, Babula Tank, was found to have been overcome by smoke and he was also removed to the hospital in ambulance. Shortly after 2 p.m. it was possible to remove the bales out of the burning holds by means of crane on the wharf and the work was being continued upto the time of reporting.
It is estimated that the two holds Nos. 3 and 4 contained in all about 5000 cotton bales belonging to different merchants and shipped to various ports of Europe. Besides these a small number of about 300 bales which was left over-night on the bridge were also damaged by the fire.
The cause of the fire is still unknown, but it is surmised that spontaneous combustion in the holds was responsible for the outbreak. The value of the merchandise, which was most probably insured can be roughly put down at Rs. 500,000.

THE LATE MR. MANSUKHLAL MEHTA.

A GREAT PIONEER IN KATHIAWAR.

From our Correspondent.

RAJKOT, Feb. 12.

Mr. Mansukhlal Ravjibhai Mehta, aged 48 died last night 8-30 p.m., who was suffering from pneumonia for 25 days.

LATER.

Mr. Mansukhlal Ravjibhai, a political leader in Kathiawar, expired last night at 8-30 at the age of 48. He was suffering from pneumonia during the last fortnight. Out of respect to his memory, the grain market, the cloth market, the ghee market and several shops closed and a hartal was observed.
The late Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta was a subject of the Morvi State, but had settled down at Rajkot. Realising early in his career, the inequalities from which the people of Kathiawar were suffering, he carried on strong agitation for the vindication of humanity in the States. He was a leading figure in the affairs of Kathiawar and he succeeded in organizing the Kathiawar Political Conference. In the last few years Mr. Mehta conducted an Anglo-Gujarati weekly which he devoted to the service of his fellowmen in the States. He was mainly responsible for arousing some sort of political consciousness among Kathiawaris, who had been a prey to autocratic and irresponsible rule. For this reason, he was not popular with the authorities both within the States and outside, and along with Mr. Manilal Kothari, had been externed by the Political Agent in Kathiawar and was not allowed to enter the Rajkot Civil Station, though he continued to reside in the Rajkot town, within a few yards of the Civil Station. Latterly, Mr. Mehta was not keeping good health and spent the major portion of his time at Rajkot where he had retired for the benefit of his health. He was a great disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and took a prominent part in Khadar propaganda. By his death, Kathiawar has sustained an irreparable loss.

SJT. VERHOMAL RELEASED.

(From a Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, Feb. 12.

Sjt. Verhomal, the Visapur victim who was imprisoned under Section 108 for 12 months again, was released this morning from Sukkur Jail and was received at the jail gate by workers, and friends. He is to meet the workers at 4 p.m. and address a public meeting at 7-30. He looked gay and cheerful.

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Dr. GUNE, Karad. (Bombay Press.)

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1924.

ART AND MAMMON.

Considering the composition of the Council of State, with its dominant official majority, the fate of Mr. Sethna's resolution asking that "if, and when, the work of mural paintings in the buildings at Raisina, including the Government House and the Secretariat, is taken in hand, the same be entrusted to Indian artists, and preferably to the Bombay School of Art," was sealed after the most disappointing attitude taken up by the Government towards it. If a fresh proof were needed of the fact that the Government of India is not an *Indian* Government it was provided by that attitude. Crores of rupees are being lavishly spent on the Government buildings in New Delhi. We shall not say anything for the present of the invaluable opportunity lost when the Government failed to make them *Indian* in spirit by making them conform in design and execution to the living art of Indian architecture. A final opportunity still remains to have the soul of India expressed in these buildings by entrusting the work of decorating their walls to Indian artists, that is, the students of the Bombay School of Art who have already vindicated their claim to the task not merely by promise but also, in the opinion of good judges, by performance.

Mr. Sethna was anxious that at least this opportunity should not be lost. He ably advocated the cause of Indian Art and Indian artists and especially of the students of the Bombay School of Art, the excellence of whose work is now recognised even beyond the bounds of India. As he said: "Give them (the artists) but faith and opportunity, and our artists may be trusted to speedily work out their own salvation and in doing so to raise our country immeasurably in self-respect and in the respect of mankind." In fact, the case he pleaded was unanswerable and we should have imagined that, in an assembly professing to work for India, he was preaching to the converted. But there are interests at work against the Indian artists coming into their own and those interests have powerful champions in the Government. So it was that the Secretary to the *Industries* Department, stood up and, after damning Indian artists with faint praise, moved an amendment to Mr. Sethna's resolution which effectively defeats its purpose, and carried that amendment with the weight of the official majority. The object of Mr. Ley, or rather of the Government on whose behalf he spoke, was clear. They might, he said, require Italian and French artists in order to give the final decorative touches to the buildings. As though this rebuff to Indian artists was not enough, Mr. Ley went on to say that, "although it was the intention of the Government to utilise the services of Indian artists, *if artists in India could be found of the requisite type*, it would be wise not to tie the hands of the Government for sometime and still less to *express any particular preference for any particular school of art in India*" (the italics are our own).

Mr. Ley could not have more crudely expressed the hostility to Indian artists and especially to the Bombay School of Art of certain interests of which the Government of India have elected to be the champions. Mr. Ley not only added insult to injury by suggesting that Indian artists would be appointed to work under Europeans, but he ignored the main purpose of Mr. Sethna's demand which was that Indian artists should be given opportunity to develop along Indian lines and not to miss the spirit of their art which is Indian by becoming journeymen to foreign artists. The Bombay School of Art is the only School of Art in India which has specialised in mural decorative work and gained renown for it. The Government of India have shown that, for reasons best known to themselves, they are unwilling to give the Indian artists the opportunity that belongs to them by right. They have had their way in the subservient Council of State consisting of men like Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy. The Legislative Assembly, with its non-official majority, must undo their anti-Indian work.

OFFICIAL HUMOUR.

It is not often that one comes across humour, or, at any rate, what is intended to pass for humour, in official documents. In the opinion of more than one foreign tourist humour is sadly lacking in India, which they describe as smile-less country. Whether India really a cheerless country and, if it is, what are the causes of the phenomenon, we need not labour here to discuss. But, every one would certainly welcome the prospect of some additional cheer being introduced in the daily life of the people of this country. Officials in Berar, at any rate, would appear to be anxious to do their bit to add to the zest of the life of the people in whose midst their lot is cast. We shall refer to only one recent instance to justify us in this hope. On 29th May, 1923, the Deputy Commissioner of Akola, a member of the "heaven-born" service, wrote to the vice-chairman of the Akola District Board to say that there was a proposal to introduce compulsory vaccination in the villages governed by the Village Sanitation Act. The District Board considered the Deputy Commissioner's letter and passed by a majority of 11 against 4 a resolution that "the time has not yet arrived when vaccination should be made compulsory in the Sanitation Panchayat villages." At the first sight of this resolution, the Deputy Commissioner must have been shocked exceedingly by the temerity of the District Board in failing to say "johoo-koom, ma-bap Sirkar!" immediately on receipt of his order; for, as an order he, no doubt, intended his recommendation to be viewed by the Board. In other days, any official in his place would have proceeded forthwith to recommend to Government the immediate suppression of this "disloyal" and "incompetent" body, but the Berar officials seem to be alive now to the fact that they are living in new times when they cannot have everything their own way. So, our Deputy Commissioner, on second thoughts, appears to have tried to gulp down his noble wrath and sought to take his vengeance on the Board by—official humour. He forwarded the resolution of the Board to the Civil Surgeon with the following striking endorsement:—

"I am inclined to think that on the whole the District Board are right. The effect of compulsory vaccination is that all persons have to get vaccinated their own children who are thus protected from small-pox. Where vaccination is not compulsory, sensible people get their children vaccinated as soon as they can. Foolish people neglect or delay the vaccination of their children. The result is that the mortality among foolish people is artificially made higher than the mortality among people who have more sense. I think the Council are right in refusing to interfere with the excretory processes of nature. They see no doubt the secular deterioration of the town population and wish to avoid the same deterioration in rural areas."

The Civil Surgeon was not to be outdone by his brother official in humour. He wrote in reply to the Deputy as follows:—

"I have read your note on the District Board resolution with much interest. Why should the Sanitation Panchayats be burdened with an additional Act, and why should the rural population be brought into a line with their more unfortunate brethren in Municipal areas? These are problems which, I have no doubt, the members must have thought deeply about, when they considered the resolution. Wars and epidemic diseases maintain a population which the land can just support, and the Council must have considered that a surplus population was unnecessary in rural areas, and as you say they were right in refusing to interfere with the excretory processes of nature. The members who considered the resolution are to be complimented on their deep study of Eugenics."

The Deputy Commissioner was obliging enough to supply the District Board with copies of both his own endorsement and the Civil Surgeon's reply, though he was under no obligation to do so. This official courtesy must no doubt, have been appreciated at its worth by the District Board, but a higher body called the Joint Board, which administers affairs which are common to the District Boards in Berar, has been so much taken in by the humour displayed by the two officials' letters that it is reported to have drawn the pointed attention of the Government of the Province to the same, with the hope, no doubt, of seeing such remarkable gifts duly recognised and rewarded by Government. We shall await the next Honours List with considerable interest.

Notes of the Day.

Anti-Indian Legislation.

A Cape Town message states that the Governor-General in Council has reserved his assent to the Natal Franchise Ordinance—otherwise known as "Hulett's Ordinance". This Ordinance, which takes away from Indians domiciled in Natal the townships franchise which they have been enjoying all these years was adopted by the Natal Provincial Council last month at a single sitting, the Standing Rules and Orders being suspended for the purpose—such was the indecent haste displayed by a body bent on doing injustice towards a peaceful and entirely innocent class of citizens. As one of the members of the Council put it, "they did not care what measures were adopted so long as the supremacy of the European as the governing factor in this Province was maintained" It did not matter to these Whites that the Indians had nowhere in South Africa shown a desire to dominate over the Europeans. It did not also matter to them that the Indians though they had petitioned the Legislative Council to hear them before proceeding to deprive them of a valued right, had been denied the opportunity to represent their case. The Ordinance was rushed through the Council in spite of all Indian protests. Since the Council refused to listen to counsels of either justice or prudence, the Indian community could only look to the Governor-General as the representative of the Crown, to come to their rescue. On two past occasions similar Ordinances adopted by the Natal Council have been vetoed by the Governor-General. The Class Areas Bill too is equally repugnant to Indians and unless that too is withdrawn Indians in the Union will be permanently alienated from the Whites and the progress of the Union will materially suffer. In the best interests of the Union and of the Empire, the authorities in Natal will be well advised to drop both the Franchise Ordinance and the Class Areas Bill.

Mr. Thomas and Kenya.

One wonders why the Government of India have as yet taken no steps to place before the Indian public the correct version of Mr. Thomas' reference to Kenya in his statement to the representatives of the Overseas press. Officials in Delhi cannot but be aware of the feeling occasioned in India by Mr. Thomas' remarks as cabled by Reuter's correspondent in London. A special cable to a local morning contemporary from its London correspondent says that there is some misapprehension in India regarding what Mr. Thomas said. According to this correspondent, "Mr. Thomas declared his adherence to the doctrine, first, of the protection of the interests of the African natives, and the policy of the White Paper in this regard would stand. He did not commit himself to the practical application of that policy." If this version is correct, Mr. Thomas' remarks must be considered to be less impolitic and objectionable than they appeared to be from Reuter's report. But, in order that all doubt in the matter may be removed and justice may be done to the Colonial Secretary, the Government of India should lose no time in furnishing to the Indian public a correct report of Mr. Thomas' observations with reference to Kenya.

A Selfish Outcry.

The extremely selfish attitude of British manufacturers towards India is once again revealed in the hue and cry they are raising over the Government of India's acceptance of a German tender for five locomotives. Even the fact that the German tender is 25 per cent. below the lowest British tender does not weigh with the British manufacturers, who have been accustomed all along to regard India as a milch-cow reserved for the exclusive benefit of the British nation. It is not enough that over ninety per cent. of the orders from the Government of India are placed with British manufacturers. The latter want to grab the whole lot, even though the British prices may be substantially higher than the Continental or American ones. The manufacturers evidently believe that the Indian High Commissioner in London is kept there to look after British interests and not Indian and considering the composition of his establishment as revealed in the reply to Mr. Patel's question, the belief is natural. These manufacturers are led to complain in this manner because the Government of India have been pampering them all these years, regardless of the interests of the country which they are administering. If there had been a truly national Government installed at Delhi, no British manufacturer would have thought it worthwhile to grumble in the foolish manner he is doing at present. We have never seen any such hue and cry raised when Australia or South Africa placed orders for stores with non-British manufacturers. British manufacturers would do well to realise that the days of their selfish exploitation of India are about to come to a close and that in future India is determined to consider her own interests first. The unashamed selfishness of the outcry is brought into relief by the simultaneous announcement that the Government of India have invited from Scottish locomotive builders tenders for 60 powerful engines. The members of the Delhi Legislature may well ask the Government whether Continental countries have been excluded from the invitation.

Official Casuistry.

Everyone knows that Sir Malcolm Hailey is a past master in the art of camouflage. But one would have expected him not to have been so patently absurd as he was when he stated, in reply to questions put by Mr. V. J. Patel, that the Government of India are not aware that any deadlock exists in the Central Provinces. If the Home Member uttered the bare truth—which few outside Bedlam would believe—one can only say that such ignorance is inexcusable. But we believe that Sir M. Hailey was only indulging in official casuistry, his meaning being, no doubt, that the Government were not "officially aware" of the deadlock. Not less absurd was Sir M. Hailey's statement that the Government of India were not aware whether the Governor-General had been consulted by the Governor of the Central Provinces. Are we to suppose that the "Governor-General" is not a member of the "Government of India"? If the "Government of India" do not know whether the "Governor-General" has been consulted about the deadlock in the Central Provinces, the straightforward course would be to address an enquiry to him and find out. Why are the Government of India so anxious not to know the truth and what purpose does the Home Member think is served by his indulging in casuistry, which must disgust every non-official Indian?

Dr. J. C. Bose's Services.

The importance of the service which Dr. J. C. Bose is rendering to his motherland by his lectures and demonstrations in the West cannot be over-estimated. He has succeeded more than any other living Indian in conveying to Western minds a correct idea of the high intellectual calibre of his countrymen and their capacity for sustained scientific investigation on lines which the West had so far monopolised for itself. Dr. Bose's researches have shown conclusively to the West that an Indian is not only capable of rising to the highest levels of pure scientific investigation reached so far by Westerners, but can even surpass the latter in certain directions. Mr. MacDonald, therefore, paid no conventional tribute to the work of Dr. Bose when he remarked that if anybody had the idea that Indians were an inferior race intellectually they had only to read Dr. Bose's publications. Unfortunately, most people in the West, even in the highest circles, suffer from colour-prejudice and cherish the idea, which is so flattering to themselves, that the "non-White" Asiatics are intellectually inferior to the Whites. Ignorance of the past achievements of the Asiatic races in the field of science and art is at the root of this colour-prejudice. But the West is steadily, if slowly, coming to realise that the East is no whit inferior to itself either intellectually or morally. The West now sees that Indians like Bose, Ray, Tagore and Gandhi can stand comparison with the finest products of Occidental civilisation.

A Premier's Mind.

We are not told how the remark of Mr. Bernard Shaw that Dr. Bose should construct a machine of sufficient delicacy to exhibit the processes of mind of the Premier or a Cabinet Minister, was received by the Indian scientist. But who knows that the day may not be far off when a machine of the kind Mr. Shaw has in view may be constructed by one of Dr. J. C. Bose's disciples at the Research Institute? Since all intellectual processes are accompanied by metabollic activity of the brain stuff, the invention of an instrument recording the movements of the brain cells must be considered to be within the bounds of possibility, especially since Dr. Bose has succeeded in securing record of the movements of cells in the plant world. However, Dr. Bose would appear to be more concerned at present in relieving the economic distress of India than in helping His Majesty the King to make the best possible selection of Cabinet Ministers. As Dr. Bose says, the agricultural and mineral resources of India are inexhaustible and are only awaiting the application of Indian brains for their full exploitation and development. When once the incubus of helplessness is removed from the Indian mind and the latter is free to assert itself, as it is bound to do when India enjoys Swaraj, it will not take long for this country to take its proper place in the ranks of the foremost countries of the world.

The Late Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta.

In the death of Mr. Mansukhlal Rowjibhai Mehta Kathiawad loses one of its leading citizens and an earnest political worker. It is no exaggeration to say that the recent political awakening of Kathiawar is due in a very large measure to him. He was one of the founders of the Kathiawar Political Conference and as its secretary had been actively engaged in awakening the people of Kathiawad, including the subjects of the various States therein, to the need of bestirring themselves for their political and economic betterment. His patriotic activities earned for him the displeasure of the political department of the Government of Bombay, which had him arrested and deported from the Rajkot Civil Station two years ago through its Agent in Kathiawad. This order of externment had remained unrepealed to the day of his death—an eloquent testimony to the character of the George-Lloyd regime and to the influence wielded by Mr. Mehta in his province. Latterly Mr. Mehta conducted an Anglo-Gujerati Weekly Journal—the "Rajasthan Patrika"—and his views, which were always strongly and fearlessly expressed, had their due measure of influence on affairs in the Kathiawad States. He always fought for the independence of these States, which, in his opinion, afforded the fittest soil for the growth of Swaraj in India.

Partisan Attacks.

When the Schools Committee's budget estimates came before the Corporation on Monday, the occasion was taken advantage of by some of the disgruntled members to deliver an attack on the policy of the Committee, or rather on the chairman of the Committee who is considered to be its moving spirit. The Schools Committee has been the target of these partisan attacks since the Nationalist Party captured it, and every occasion is availed of for some "mud-slinging". The question before the Corporation was the six months' notice of discharge given to a number of school teachers. We have already expressed our view on the matter. The dismissal of these teachers is only a tentative measure, for in case compulsory education is introduced at an early date their services will be retained. We can understand a difference of opinion as regards the policy of the Committee, but what we cannot understand is this needless carping criticism of the members of the Committee because they belong to a particular party.

Mahatma and Untouchables.

Mr. Ismail Ahmad writes:

"I am more than surprised to read the letter, adopted as "Notes", of Messrs. Lele and Warerkar. They suggest that "we should not expend our money in any other sort of celebration but *pay it into the Sanyasi's bowl.*" Such suggestion coming, as it does, from Congressmen is very undesirable nay, harmful. Congressmen should never think of giving anything anywhere else than the Congress. Congressmen should not give even a pie to any person or personality so long as it is not for the Congress. It is very dangerous and injurious to the Congress to ask the public to contribute to any person or persons. Congress is doing its best for the untouchables. Can't Swamiji come under the banner of the Congress? I trust, in the best interest of the Congress, the two gentlemen will withdraw their suggestion or appeal, whatever it may be."

INDIAN STATES AND INDIAN FREEDOM.

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S BOGEY.

(BY G. K. ABHYANKAR)

The late Kasturiranga Iyangar once shrewdly observed that the last resort of the bureaucrat was the Indian States. The truth of this observation would become vivid to those who have heard the astounding speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey on the reform resolution brought before the Assembly by Mr. Rangachariar. The Home Member said that there were many interests concerned which ought to be safeguarded before any further instalment of the reforms could be granted. The Home Member said there are the Indian States: "I do not say what their attitude is likely to be on this matter of great importance. They would like to know whether the Indian States will continue as hither-to-before to deal with the Governor-General-in-Council who is responsible to the British Parliament or with the Executive Government responsible to the Indian Legislature." We fail to understand what connection there is between the Indian States and the constitutional development of British India. Have the Indian princes any position in the constitution? The Indian States are declared, by the treaties and engagements, to be in subordinate alliance with the Government of India. The Interpretation Act has clearly defined their position. The assumption of the title of "Emperor" by the Sovereign of Great Britain, Ireland, United Kingdom and India was deliberately made to convey to the Indian Princes that they were the vassals of the Indian Government. The treaties and engagements were made in the name of the Governor-General-in-Council on the one part and Indian States on the other. Whatever may be the complexion of the Government of India, and whatever its constitution it is no business of the Princes to be concerned with it. Their allegiance and their obedience are due to the corporate body, namely, the Government of India. Whether this Government is composed of the Governor-General-in-Council or of Ministers responsible to the Legislature as is the case in all Dominions or self-governing Colonies, this fact makes absolutely no difference in the position of the Indian Princes. The Home Member's resort to the Indian States as an impediment in the way of the further expansion of the powers of the central legislature appears quite fantastic.

Not Sovereign Powers.

The Indian States cannot be called Sovereign States in the real sense of the word; and as such they have no independent existence. They do not possess the power of making war or peace and have got no foreign relations with any self-governing countries of the world. All these powers are vested in the Government of India on behalf of the States. In recent years there has been an attempt on the part of the British Government to tickle the vanity of the Indian Princes by inviting them to attend the meetings of the League of Nations. As a matter of fact, according to the strict constitution of the League of Naions, the Indian States cannot be admitted to the League of Nations, because one of the rules clearly lays down that no nation which is not self-governing and independent can be its member. It is by the sufference and indulgence of the British Government that one of the Indian Princes is generally invited to attend the annual sessions of the League of Nations. To our mind this act appears to be of questionable propriety. The Indian States have no independent military existence; they have no power to enforce their will by the strength of armaments and dreadnaughts; they cannot coerce any nation by raising high tariff walls. To the most, an Indian Prince may acquire the knowledge of international politics and this may perhaps lead to the widening of his outlook, if he at all cares to follow the trend of events and to profit by the wisdom so gained. The British Government has adopted this device simply to cajole the Indian Princes for the vast sums of money and considerable portion of manpower which they so lavishly contributed, during the great war. But really speaking this is after all a poor return for the valuable services which they rendered during the crisis of very great moment. The in-

(Continued on page 10.)

TURKISH RED CRESCENT.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

SIR. L. WILSON TO HEAD LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

DELEGATION'S GRATITUDE TO H. E.

The members of the Turkish Red C rescent Delegation were received by H. E. the Governor yesterday morning w ith great kindness. They informed His Excellency of the nature of their mission to India which is purely humanitarian, their object being to obtain as sistance for the Turkish victims of the war and to help in the rebuilding re planting and restocking of the fairest provinces of Turkey—wantonly devastated by the Greeks—and Sir Leslie Wilson assured them that he himself would head the list of the subscribers, and that he and his Government would see to it that their Mission should be a great success. The Delegation wer e much encouraged with their reception, and expressed appreciation of th e kindness shown them personally by Sir Leslie Wilson, and gratitude for the promise which he gave them on behalf of the Government of Bombay.

UNIONIST PARTY.

MEETING AT HOTEL CECIL.

MR. BALDWIN RE-ELECTED LEAD_R.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

A Unionist Party meeting has unanimously re-elected, Mr. Baldwin as the leader.—Reuter.

Over 500 members including a considerable number of defeated candidates and 200 peers attended a meeting of the Unionist Party at the Hotel Cecil this afternoon to decide the question of leadership and the future policy of the Party. Mr. Baldwin who was accorded a warm reception briefly stated the Party's policy. Lord Balfour moved and Mr. Rawlinson seconded a resolution of confidence in Mr. Baldwin as the leader. Mr. Austen Chamberlain supported the resolution which was unanimously passed.

It is stated that Mr. Baldwin declared that the policy of general tariff on imported goods must be dropped in favour of Imperial preference and extensions of safeguarding of the Industries Act whereby a special assistance would be given to distressed industries which could prove to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that they required some form of protection.—Reuter.

FUTURE TAIRFF REFORM POLICY.

OXFORD, Feb. 12.

Great interest was attached to the meeting of the Conservative Party which was held this afternoon on the eve of the reassembly of Parliament. Mr. Baldwin, ex-Premier was the President and he made a statement defining the future policy of the Party. He said that the Tariff Reform Policy on which the Party had sustained a defeat at the general election would have to be dropped until the country had been educated up to it. The future policy of the party would, however, favour special assistance for distressed industries which would be done by the extension of the principles of the Act for safeguarding of the industries. The imperial preference must be retained in the Party programme; otherwise, he declared, that the future of this country would be jeopardised as the Empire was our only safe market. Afterwards Lord Balfour proposed the election of Mr. Baldwin as the leader of the Party and this was adopted unanimously.—B. O. W.

REOPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 12.

Notwithstanding the bitterly cold early morning, members turned up betimes for the re-opening of Parliament. Lady Astor, Lady Terrington and Mrs. Wintringham were among the first seven assembled before seven o'clock and joined the queue awaiting the opeoing of doors at eight o'clock.—Reuter.

A Rangoon message says a warrant has been issued against Maung Ba Than, Editor, printer and publisher of the "Knowledge" on a complaint of Sir Charles Morgan Webb, Chairman of the Development Trust on charges of defamation. The complaint stated, it has been alleged, that the complainant had taken bribes and conspired to take leave to avoid the investigation. Bail has been granted.—A.P.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

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MR. MACDONALD'S MESSAGE.

NO MIRACLES.

ST. NIHAL SINGH'S LETTER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

Mr. St. Nihal Singh writes to the "Hindu" from London under date 23rd January on the Labour Party's Indian policy.

After quoting Mr. Ramasay Macdonald's message, which he had cabled a few days before, the writer says that this statement should be read in conjunction with the message received by him from Mr. George Lansbury.

Mr. Lansbury wrote to him:—"The Labour Party will soon be in office though not in power. Our friends in India may rely that whoever is in charge of the India Office will be in full sympathy with all the best hopes and aspirations of the Indian Nationalists. They must not, however, expect miracles, because the position of the Labour Government that is in office and not in power will be very difficult. Labour men will be able to introduce a new spirit into the relationships, which exists between the Indian people and the British people. Those of us who for years have been advocating free partnership between the two peoples will continue to do our best to bring this about. The labour movement has never stood and never will stand for that blatant kind of Imperialism, which considers the people of another colour and another race either alien or inferior to themselves. We believe in the principle of self-determination for all nations and therefore, must at the earliest possible moment assist in applying that principle to India, Egypt and all other countries that come within the scope of what is known as the British Empire, but which we shall prefer to call the British Commonwealth. The chief thing at this moment is that our Indian comrades should exercise a little patience, give us an opportunity of consolidating our position and then together we shall be able to build such a Federated Commonwealth of free people, bound together of their own free will, as will finally lead to a federation of the world."

Mr. St. Nihal Singh concludes his letter saying that hope, therefore, must be tempered with sanity. It must, moreover, be clearly recognised that if Mr. Macdonald is to do his best for India he can do so only if India fulfils a precedent condition, which he had laid down, namely, has abandoned what he calls the methods of active or passive force.

THE KING AND THE PREMIER.

OXFORD, Feb. 12.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Premier, had an audience of the King. It is understood that he reviewed his stewardship during the three weeks that he had been in office and outlined the New Government's policy which he will formally enunciate in the House of Commons to-morrow.—B. O. W.

DOCKERS' DISPUTE.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR INTERVENES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Ministry of Labour has intervened in the dockers' dispute and summoned a meeting of the parties to the dispute for tomorrow.—Reuter.

EMPLOYERS' OFFER REJECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Negotiations in the dockers' dispute have broken down the dockers having rejected the employers' offer to meet the former's demand for wage half-way.—Reuter.

OUTSTANDING POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

MAHATMA'S ANXIETY.

LET ER TO LALA LAJPAT RAI.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

In the course of a letter to Lala Lajpat Rai, Mahatma Gandhi writes from Poona: "I do much want to see you at the earliest opportunity and have a long chat about the Hindu-Muslim unity, the Hindu-Sikh unity, the Councils, the Depressed Classes, etc., but this can only be when you are perfectly well and I am able to bear the strain of a fairly long conversation. So far as I am concerned, I should I think be fit enough after the next Wednesday, unless the wound is hiding any treacherous stitches or other foreign matter."

NATIONAL THANKS-GIVING.

AT BIJAPUR.

(Associated Press.)

BIJAPUR, Feb. 11.

The National Thanks-giving Day was celebrated in a fitting manner. Nearly 6,000 poor were fed and Khaddar was freely distributed among destitute people, especially untouchables.

A public meeting was held in the evening under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Rao, when stirring speeches were delivered by prominent Congressmen.

AT PAREL.

The function arranged by the "F" Ward D. C. C. and the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha, Bombay, to thank the Almighty for restoring Gandhiji to us and pray for his speedy and complete recovery came off very successfully early in the morning on the 10th instant. A long procession of school-children from the Parel Orphanage and others first went round the locality with a Tamil Bhajana Party and a public meeting was thereafter held at the Workmen's Institute under the presidency of Mr. B. N. Motiwala. The hall was full to the brim with mill-hands and others. At the close of the meeting, sweets were distributed to Depressed Classes children.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The following cable has been received by the Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, from San Francisco, U. S. A.:—

"San Francisco Hindusthani and American admirers of Mahatma Gandhi join us in sending their congratulations for Mahatmaji's release. May he live long for Motherland and humanity."

NO CHANGE OF HEART IN GOVT.

MR, SRINIVASA IYENGAR ON THE RELEASE.

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar writes to the Press:—

Happiness we all had while Mahatma Gandhi was moving amongst us, disciplining us and leading us, has been restored to us. Our thanks-giving must be to Providence and not to Government. The Viceroy, with his usual accumulating blunders and unhappy knack, omitted to mention in his speech and delayed. The release is due to the fortunate insistence and unanimity of opinion of all sections of Indians and to the flamboyant success of the Congressmen at the polls. I don't see any change of heart in the Government at all nor can the release wipe out the lasting disgrace of the Government in having kept in prison for about 2 years the noblest and purest soul in the world.

The religious and cultural aspects of the national movement which are entirely due to Mahatma Gandhi's inspiration were in the gravest danger during his absence from us. The revival of these aspects which is now possible is the political value of the release. The ethical grandeur of our national movement was undoubtedly dimmed while he was away and now we shall have it back in full lustre. We have once more amongst us one man who alone can and will recapture the hearts and brains of all the millions of India and lead her swiftly and surely to fullest Swaraj and more than that to those lofty heights on which our ancestors moved in the days of Asoka. We must not abate a little of our national demands and we must be grimmer and firmer than ever and businesslike in our dealings with Viceroys and Governors and with the whole British people.

DELHI'S PROGRAMME FOR THE 18TH

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

In accordance with Maulana Mahomed Ali's instructions, and in spite of very short notice, a public meeting was held here on tht 10th instant to thank Providence for Mahatmaji's recovery. But the Provincial Congress Committee has postponed the fitting celebration of the day and illumination for the 18th instant, the first Gandhi Day, since Mahatmaji's restoration to freedom. The Provincial Committee's programme for the 18th instant includes prayers in morning, procession of volunteers in Khaddar and a Gandhi fare to be held in some garden like holi fare, in the afternoon where special arrangements should be made for the sale of Khaddar and Charkhas by prominent men and patriotic ladies and the day to be wound up with a public meeting and illumination in the evening. The Provincial Congress Committee further proposes that the Gandhi Month should be devoted among other activities to collection of funds called Gandhi Purse to be presented to Mahatmaji for what use he may choose for it and the Committee will request Mahatmaji to reserve his first visit for any place in India which at the end of the Gandhi Month tops the list in collection Gandhi purse enlistment of Congress members and clothing men and women in Khaddar. Mahatmaji may visit other places in order of their merit in above respects. This proposal is sure to accelerate activity in different quarters of India for commendable rivalry in securing the earliest opportunity of having Mahatmaji's *darshan*.

PERSIAN MEJLISS.

OPENING OF 5TH SESSION.

CROWN PRINCE'S SPEE CH.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Teheran.—The Crown Prince opened the Mejliss this afternoon with great pomp. The diplomatic Corps and distinguished persons had been invited. 72 members were present, but 66 had not yet arrived in Teheran from the provinces. The Crown Prince in a speech in the name of the Shah opening the fifth period of the Mejliss said that their foreign relations were very satisfactory and the Government would continue to preserve order and peace which had been established all over the country. The Government contemplated solving the economical problems and developing the Departments of Education and Justice. Details of their proposals would be submitted to the Mejliss.—Reuter.

MR. CAHIR HEALY.

RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Mr. Cahir Healy, member for Tyrone and Fermanagh in the Imperial Parliament has been released from internment at Larne on condition that he does not reside in certain parts of the country Fermanagh.—Reuter.

COTTON CONTROL BOARD.

EFFORTS FOR ESTABLISHMENT BREAK DOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The protracted efforts to establish a Cotton Control Board broke down to-day after a conference in Manchester had decided that owing to the diversity of interests it was impracticable to devise a scheme which would meet the interests concerned.—Reuter.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

DRAFT OF AGREEMENT ENDORSED BY S. P. COMMISSARIES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

It is stated that the Soviet People's Commissaries have endorsed the draft of the Agreement with Afghanistan, containing special provisions with a view to facilitating travel between the two countries, transit of goods, regulation of juridical and legal tariff and customs, questions of the establishment of Consulates and trade agencies. The Agreement is valid for a year and a half after ratification.—Reuter.

PALESTINE & IRAK MANDATES.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY BY LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent says that so far as can be ascertained at present there seems no reason to expect of the present Cabinet and the Colonial Secretary any change in policy towards Palestine and Irak mandates. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has repeatedly expressed himself in the past in favour of the Palestine Mandate.—Reuter.

GREETINGS TO MAHATMAJI.

(Associated Press.)

The following letter has been sent by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart President of the Bombay Presidency Association to Mahatma Gandhi on his release:—

I have been requested by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to perform the pleasing duty of conveying to you its heart-felt greetings on the remission of the unexpired sentence against you and on our finding you once more at liberty to guide the millions of people who look to you for inspiration in all matters public and otherwise.

The Council recognises that the state of your health will not permit you for some time yet to assure the responsibility in regard to public affairs that have heretofore rested on your shoulders and while it is anxious that you should have the needful rest and quiet, it entertains the hope that you may soon be completely restored and that our country may once more have the fullest benefit from your universally admired devotion to its welfare.

With prayers that are on whom so much depends for the future of India may have health and strength of body and a full measure of spiritual guidance vouchsafed to him.

RELEASE CELEBRATIONS.

Mahatmaji's release was celebrated, among other places, at Hubli, Bijapur, Karwar, Haveri, Gondia, Malad Matheran, Parel and by the Arya Samaj of Agr-

NIZAM AND BERAR.

RESTORATION DEMANDED.

BERARIS PROMISED AUTONOMY.

LETTER TO THE VICEROY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The accompanying paper is for your information and publication, if you think it fit. The subject is of profound interest to all Indian patriots. It may be justly described as an all-India question. If real and genuine autonomy is secured to even a small province of our country, a beginning will have been made of the ultimate realization of the goal that inspires all political groups over the whole of India. The significance, therefore, of the question dealt with in the paper is far reaching. That by itself should be the incentive for every good and true Indian to support the cause. There is also another aspect of the question and that is, the righting of a great wrong that has been done in the past. I, therefore, venture to invite your sympathy and support in whatsoever manner you can give them.—Yours, etc.,

S. ALI IMAM.

Patna, Feb. 7.

The following is the copy of the letter from His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, dated the 25th October, 1923:—

King Kothi,
Hyderabad,
Deccan.

My Dear Lord Reading,

You are aware that the Province of Berar, an integral part of my Dominions, came to be leased in perpetuity to the British Government by an Agreement, dated the 18th of December, 1902, on certain terms and conditions. This was the outcome of an interview that took place at Hyderabad between Lord Cruzon, the then Viceroy of India, and my late lamented father, Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, on the 30th of March of that year.

2. After my accession to the Throne of my forefathers, in 1911, I had the circumstances under which this Agreement come to be executed carefully examined. Were it not that the Great European War broke out in 1914, I should long ago have asked for the reconsideration of the Agreement. But as an Ally of the British Government, I felt it my duty to throw the energies of my State into the struggle, and to refrain from raising this political question at a time when the Empire found itself in the throes of a life and death conflict with a formidable enemy. I intended, however, to take action on the conclusion of the War, but the political ferment and unrest in British India became so acute, that, from 1919 to almost the closing months of 1922, I had again to wait, in order to save possible embarrassment to the Government of India. Happily, the victorious British Empire is now fast recovering from the effects of the War; and Your Excellency's rule has succeeded in restoring a calm political atmosphere in British India. In the circumstances, I feel no hesitation now in addressing this letter to you, in full confidence that the claims of the Faithful Ally of the British Government will receive at the hands of the Viceroy of India and His Majesty's Government the sympathetic consideration called for by the justice of the case and the relations of the parties.

3. How the possession of the Berars passed from my ancestors to the British Government is shown in the written Claim, which I annex hereto in the form of a Memorandum, containing a full historical survey of the relevant facts, Treaties and other documents. Your Excellency will see that, even as early as the year 1766, the Districts on the East of my Dominions, known as the Northern Circars, were ceded in perpetuity to the British Government by one of my ancestors, in exchange for the right to aid from British troops for the preservation of internal tranquillity. The engagement to furnish substantial military aid was further guaranteed by Lord Cornwallis, in 1789, the East India Company undertaking that the military force was to be granted "whenever your Highness will apply for it", without any restriction except that it was "not to be employed against any Power in alliance with the Company."

4. In 1798, the military aid was increased to a Subsidiary Force of 6,000 Sepoys, with a proportionate number of field pieces, stationed in the Hyderabad Dominions for service of the Nizam, in whose pay they were declared to be from the day of their crossing his frontiers. As regards the preservation of internal tranquillity, the Fifth Article of the Treaty provided:—

"The said Subsidiary Force will be at all times ready to execute services of importance, such as the protection of the person of His Highness, his heirs and successors, from race to race, *and overawing and chastising all rebels or exciters of disturbances in the Dominions of this State*; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions, nor, like Sebundy, to be stationed in the country to collect the revenues thereof."

The then Nizam engaged to pay an annual subsidy of Rs. 24,17,100 for the maintenance of this Subsidiary Force.

5. Then came the Treaty of 1800, whereby the Districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, valued at Rs. 63,00,000 yearly, were ceded by the Nizam to the British Government, in commutation for ever of the annual subsidy of Rs. 24,17,100. The Subsidiary Force became thenceforward answerable for the defence of the Hyderabad State against assaults on its tranquillity of whatever description—external and internal—and was to do all that was required to coerce any "subjects or dependants of the Nizam" who should either "excite rebellion or disturbance" or "withhold payment of the Circar's just claims upon them" without any reference to the magnitude or otherwise of the occasion.

6. As a result of the Treaties of 1798 and 1800, both framed by the Earl of Mornington (afterwards Marquis of Wellesley), the Nizam had, on the one hand, to cede in perpetuity Bellary and Cuddapah and disband his Corps under Raymond and other French officers, and the British Government, on the other, gave the pledge, by Article Seventeen of the Treaty of 1800, that:—

"If in future the Shorapore or Gudwall zemindars, or any other subjects or dependants of His Highness's Government should withhold the payment of the Circar's just claim upon them, or excite rebellion or disturbance, the Subsidiary Force, or such proportion thereof as may be requisite, after the reality of the offence had been duly ascertained, shall be ready, in concert with His Highness's own troops, to reduce all such offenders to obedience."

7. Your Excellency will observe that these arrangements left no manner of doubt as to the obligations created by these two Treaties being interdependent, and that the right of the Nizam to military aid against internal disturbance and external aggression was placed beyond dispute. But only eleven months later, when the zemindar of Shorapore failed to pay the tribute due to the Nizam, and otherwise conducted himself with great contumacy, the requisition for the services of a part of the Subsidiary Force was not complied with till after a delay of six months, and only after other conditions not provided for by the Treaties had been superadded, greatly impairing the force of the Nizam's authority over his Tributaries.

8. This denial of the full services of the Subsidiary Force secured by Treaty was followed, in 1804, by insistence on the part of the Governor-General for a provision from the Nizam's own revenues of a separate body of Selladar Horse actually to do the same service, which the Subsidiary Force, under Treaty obligations, was to render, and in consideration for which the Districts of Bellary and Cuddapah had been ceded only shortly before. At first the Nizam resisted the proposal, but plain denial of his Treaty rights and the refusal of the services of the Subsidiary Force to which he was entitled, combined with his helplessness due to other reasons, led to the inauguration of a new Force, called the Hyderabad Contingent, at the Nizam's cost. Contemporaneous records will show that, at its inception, the Contingent was "to save the Subsidiary Force the labour" and was created for the purpose of "reducing to obedience the refractory zemindars"—a duty which is mentioned by name, in the Seventeenth Article of the Treaty of 1800, as incumbent on the Subsidiary Force. The Nizam was thus paying heavily twice over for the services to which he was entitled under the Treaty of 1800. Further, it has to be noted with regret, that though the Contingent had been created with the object of affording to the Nizam military support for internal purposes and the cost of its maintenance was a serious burden upon his treasury, its services were repeatedly refused when the Nizam's interests demanded their employment.

9. The Contingent took its birth at a time when the Nizam was permitted no voice in the administration of his country, with the result that this new Force was placed and maintained under British control, and rupees forty lakhs per annum out of the Nizam's revenues were appropriated for its support. This period in the annals of the Nizams forms a gloomy chapter in the history of India. One disloyal and traitorous Prime Minister succeeded another, and a perusal of the documents relating to the subject will, I am sure, convince Your Excellency that the inauguration of the Contingent was without the free consent of the Nizam, expressed or implied. There is ample British evidence that Chundoo Loll, the most traitorous of Ministers, acceded to the creation of the Contingent for his own personal ends, and that it was he who granted assignments on the revenue of certain districts for the pay of a portion of this new Force. Lord Metcalfe, in a Minute dated the 16th of March, 1832, described the Contingent Force as "in reality a joint concern between Raja Chundoo Loll and us." Sir F. Currie, a Member of Lord Dalhousie's Government, in his Minute of the 2nd of April, 1853, also very truly wrote: "The Contingent seems to

(Continued on page 9.)

COUNCIL OF STATE.

DANGER OF ALLOWING ITS PRESENT EXISTENCE.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT TO INDIAN ARTISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

"The constitution of the Council of State is defective. It must be remedied, otherwise there is no use of our moving resolutions in this House. For four years I have been a member of this House and I do not know of a single resolution moved here which was accepted without some amendment or other, killing the very object of the resolution." In these indignant sentences cried the Hon. Mr. Sethna in the Council of State to-day on the fate of his most reasonable and valid plea that when the work of mural paintings in buildings at Raisina (New Delhi) is taken in hand it should be entrusted to Indian artists and preferably to the Bombay School of Arts. The resolution was modest and was carefully worded as to suit all parties. This fact was admitted by all speakers and yet Government managed with their official and nominated and *Jo-hukumsat* blocks to carry an amendment moved by Mr. Ley (Industries Secretary) killing the resolution itself or in Mr. Sethna's words shelving the whole question. Mr. Sethna in moving the resolution was as usual in his best form. He did so with the conviction that the Bombay School of Arts produces most excellent work of this kind and even better than what may be expected from European artists. The classes of mural painting in the Bombay School were opened he said only a few years ago and they have advanced with great rapidity from one success to another and it has shown a vitality that would have been impossible except in a country of natural artistes. The introduction in this School of something akin to the facilities of instruction enjoyed by the art schools of Europe has already produced results that would do credit to any art school anywhere, yet more rapid would be their advance if they were given work in the public buildings which they merit. It is no use training artists unless you can find a field for their labours. The Government of Bombay appreciate the value of the work and the mural paintings done in the Government House at Bombay are applauded by all who have seen them and by those who are in a position to express an authoritative opinion on them, provided of course they are impartial judges. If the cartoons and mural paintings in the School of Art itself, in Government House and elsewhere in Bombay show the skill of practised hands of those young art students what greater success may we not reasonably expect if the School were permitted to essay a larger task at Delhi under the able leadership of its principal Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon and for which it is perfectly competent. What I put forward, therefore, is "a reasonable and legitimate claim."

KNIGHT OF NAGPUR'S AMENDMENT.

None could question the correctness of Mr. Sethna not even the Government Member, but Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy who has of late earned the distinction of being a pro-Government Member rushed forward with an amendment for the addition of the inevitable words "as far as possible" at the end of the resolution, because he could not contemplate any mandatory form of resolution. No resolution in any Legislature is mandatory and yet the Knight of Nagpur attempted to remove what he imagined was a mandate in the resolution. Sir Dinsha Wacha who had seen the Bombay School of Arts and knows what India can do in the art of painting deprecated the attempt of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy. Practically all the elected non-official members were at heart in favour of Mr. Sethna's motion, but amiable persons like Sir Maneckjee and Sir Umar Hayat Khan were bound to help Government and show a spirit of sweet reasonableness and hence their opposition to Mr Sethna's motion.

GOVERNMENT'S POOR REPLY.

The reply of Mr. Ley, Industries Secretary, was very poor. He could not deny or dispute the facts so ably marshalled by Mr. Sethna and so he expressed the usual lip sympathy with the motion, but the clovenhoof was there in the amendment he put forward. The amendment was to omit all reference to the Bombay School of Arts, that Government should entrust the work of paintings to Indian artists if the requisite type can be found in India and that Government should consider the possibility of utilising the services of arts students selected from schools already existing in India. All these are very dangerous conditions to any proposal. Conditions meant not to take any action on the resolution and yet when such conditions were imposed by Mr. Ley, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy withdrew his own less dangerous amendment in favour of Mr. Ley's without in the least taking into account the claims of Indian artists whose case had been ably argued by Mr. Sethna. Mr. Ley depended more on the votes of the official blocks than on his arguments and so Mr. Sethna appealed to the leader of the House to instruct the officials not to vote on this occasion as was done in the case of the resolution for the Nobel Prize to His Highness the Aga Khan, but Sir Mahomed Shafi could not do so and the result is that the amendment which was vehemently opposed by the few non-officials was pressed to a division and carried by 24 to 13 votes. Mr. Sethna crying in despair at the futility of the non-officials in attempting to do any good to India. The danger, therefore, of allowing the Council of State to continue its existence with its present constitution is thus given a further proof.

NEW CAPITAL COMMITTEE.

MOTION FOR RECONSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Council of State held a short sitting to-day. On the motion of Sir Narasimha Sarma the Council passed without discussion the Indian Cotton Cess Bill as already passed by the Assembly.

Mr. Vedamurti then initiated discussion on his resolution that the New Capital Committee (Delhi) be reconstituted with non-official members in the majority. The mover in support of his resolution quoted *in extenso* several telling passages fdom the report of the Capital Committee which was presided over by Sir Malcolm Hailey. The foundation stone of the New Delhi was laid on 15th December 1911, when it was estimated that expenditure would be ten crores and fifty lakhs. Next year, the estimate was reduced to nine crores and 17 lakhs but in 1921, revised estimate was submitted amounting to 12 crores and 92 lakhs. The war came and there was some lull in the work for some time. Still, however, up to 1920, amounts ranging from 40 to 54 lakhs were spent annually. In 1920-21, the amount spent was 1 crore and 21 lakhs. Next year, it was 1421 lakhs, then 204 lakhs and in 1923-24 it was 200 lakhs. It was only after nearly eight and a half crores had been spent, out of an estimate of 13 crores and 7 lakhs, that the idea of appointing a Committee of officials and non-officials dawned upon the Government. This Committee was appointed to enquire whether it was possible to effect changes in the New City project which would both lessen the cost and expedite completion of the work. Sir Malcolm Hailey was the Chairman of the Committee, the members being three officials (Sir Narasimha Sarma, Sir Thomas Smith and A.W. Dodds) and three non-officials (Sir M. Visweswarayya, Mr. B.S. Kamat, and Lala Ram Saran Das). On every page of the Committee's report there were expressions of regret that they did not find certain items of expenditure essential, but that at that stage they could not recommend any alteration. Three of the members of the Committee were so much dissatisfied with the present design that they said they would be glad to see the work completely abandoned. It was deplorable that the Government of India had not grown wiser even after the Hailey Committee's report. If non-officials were in the majority the mistakes to which he (the speaker) had referred would not have arisen.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy while agreeing with the object of the mover expressed the opinion that the majority on the Committee should be officials with expert knowledge of the question.

Mr. Ley, Industries Secretary, in a lucid speech pointed out that the work of construction of the New Capital was now vested in a Committee appointed by the Governor-General. This consisted of a member of the Viceroy's Council, the Member-in-charge of Industries and Labour, the Chief Commissioner, the Industries Secretary, the Consulting Engineer of the Government of India, the Chief Engineer and a representative of the Finance Department. This Committee was now a separate executive department of the Government. Its main purpose was to deal not with questions of policy but with purely administrative and technical details. It was therefore not constitutional to bring non-officials into a purely administrative body. If however, the mover meant to aim at creating a medium of informing the Government of the public feeling on the questions connected with the construction of the new Delhi then ample opportunities were already provided in the form of questions and resolutions in the Council and the Assembly. Moreover there was a standing Advisory Committee to every Department and in fact this House was shortly to elect a standing Advisory Committee to the Department of Industries and Labour. This Committee would surely do everything in its power to advise Government.

Hon. Mr. Baron, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, pointed out the technical nature of duties carried on by the Capital Committee.

Sir Narasimha Sarma explained that Government had been very vigilant and had tried to reduce the cost of construction to the lowest possible minimum and those who had knowledge of the construction of similar buildings in London had expressed surprise at the phenomenally low cost at which the Government of India had been carrying on their work in Delhi.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari then moved an amendment to the effect that the New Capital Committee be assisted in its work by an Advisory Committee of non-officials till the work is completed.

Mr. Ley said he had no objection to accept the amendment on the distinct understanding that the advice of the Standing Advisory Committee to the Department of Industries and Labour would be taken. After further discussion the resolution as amended was adopted.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 11.

In connection with the charge of Criminal breach of trust filed by Police against Mr. Frank Dias, M.A. LL.B., High Court pleader on behalf of Sergt. J. A. Pearston, a convict under the sentence of death, Lieut. Col. D. D. Khambatta, Special Cantonment Magistrate to-day recorded Pearston's deposition at the Yeravda Central Jail. Pearston after detailing the circumstances under which he had paid Mr. Dias Rs. 1100 in order to engage the services of Mr. Binning for his defence went on to say that Mr. Dias' brother returned to him yesterday Rs. 800. He accepted the money as a part of amount due in order to be on the safe side.

Further evidence in the case will be produced when the accused is put on trial.

TO-DAY'S DEBATE.

ISSUES INVOLVED.

NATIONALIST ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

Delhi is eagerly awaiting the outcome of the adjourned debate on Mr. Rangachariar's resolution re. Dominion status. Even if it does not decide the fate of the New Assembly and perhaps of the reforms, it is certain to crystallise the attitude of Nationalist opposition. The air is thick with rumours, both of the possibility of reaching an acceptable *via media* and about the inevitability of a distinct breach. Negotiations are said to be daily proceeding between Whitehall and Delhi and recent cables from London indicate that the India Office may be backing up a proposal for a Royal Commission. The adjournment of the debate gave time to both Governments for mutual consultation and it is expected in some quarters that the official attitude tomorrow will represent the considered and deliberate judgment of both Governments.

Nationalist opinion is far from satisfied by Sir Malcolm Hailey's speech. That his tone was so persuasive, even conciliatory and so different from the bullying attitude of a year ago shows the unmistakable effect of the Swarajist advent. But fundamentally, the difference is one between bluff and blarney and sweet reasonableness is only assumed to damn the Indian case the more effectively. Nor is the suggestion about a departmental enquiry taken to be a serious or concrete proposal in many circles here. But if the Government proposal for an official Committee or Commission is embodied in the form of an amendment the position of Nationalists, whether Swarajists or Independents, is clear. They stand or fall by Pt. Motilal Nehru's amendment or at least they ought to. Swarajists have moderated their attitude and modified their policy for the sake of a united front even at the risk of arousing the suspicions of the rank and file. It now behoves the Independents to justify the faith placed in them and maintain a solid opposition block, despite all attempts to divide the House by attractive and illusory promises.

There are two issues involved in the difference between Governmental and national view points as manifested in the Assembly on Friday and one of them is the cause of the other. The vital question is the one relating to the preamble of the Government of India Act, with its humiliating and self-deceiving assuption of trusteeship as opposed to the more rational and moral principle of self-determination. After the virtual condonation of the Punjab atrocities and the growth of national self-consciousness expediency and self-respect alike militate against the plea that India's fitness for self-Government should be judged by those who are not disinterested enough to do so adequately. It is this difference of principle that explains the difference of method and form of enquiry. Self-determination connotes a constitution framed by the free will of people themselves meeting in a Round Table Conference in accordance with national needs and traditions, just as trusteeship implies the denial of national sovereignty and super-imposed constitutional machinery to be altered at the pleasure of the Trustee. That after all is the ultimate difference between Pt. Motilal Nehru's and Sir Malcolm Hailey's attitude. It is not a question of immediate responsible Government as of immediate appointment of a representative and democratic body to evolve a scheme of national policy. It is not a question of rate of progress only but of its character and form. Unless the new Nationalist party loses hold of its fundamental doctrines, it must stand boldly for self-determination with a Round Table Conference rather than acquiesce in the theory of trusteeship by agreeing to another Committee with uncertain terms of reference and unknown membership. How this will be emphasised depends on the turn the debate takes to-morrow. Nationalist members have had time to consider Sir Malcolm Hailey's speech and Government's attitude and should define their position clearly. In every way tomorrow promises to be an interesting day and may well be a decisive one.

DRAFT RULES OF NATIONALIST PARTY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Committee of six elected members of the Legislative Assembly appointed to frame the Constitution and Rules that will govern the newly-formed Nationalist Party has been holding sittings every day and has just concluded its work. The draft Rules will be placed for consideration before a general meeting of the elected members of the Assembly that will be held at Raisina on Friday. It is understood that the Committee has suggested the formation of an Executive Committee of nine members to manage the work of the Party in the Assembly. The question of the leader of the Party is still undecided. It is stated that the Rules of the Party are more or less drafted on the lines of the Rules of the old Democratic Party. The present strength of the Nationalist Party is 75, the latest to join being Shaik Sadiq Hassan of the Punjab.

RAILWAY REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

Haji Wajihuddin next moved that this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to direct the railway authorities throughout India to adopt the following measures for the convenience of Indian passengers. (A). Increase of the number of passenger trains where necessary, to avoid overcrowding; (B) Introduction of the Intermediate class where not already used; (C) Adequate supervision of watermen, both Muslims and Hindus, at small stations to provide water on every passenger train; (D) Provision of Hindu and Muslim refreshment rooms on all principal stations where not already made; (E) Provision of inter-class waiting rooms for males and females, respectively, on all principal stations where not already provided."

Haji Wajihuddin related the miseries of third-class passengers. He suggested the abolition of the second-class in trains and to replace it by a well-developed inter-class. The railway authorities merely looked to the comfort of European passengers but paid scanty attention to the comfort of Indian passengers.

Mr. Joshi referred to the overcrowding in passenger trains and said, the Government of India did not pay adequate attention to the passenger traffic. They rather provided much more facilities to the goods traffic. He wanted an assurance from the Government that the accommodation for passengers would be considerably increased. Mr. Joshi pointed out in England, the average number of passengers for each train was only 50 while in India it was 250.

Pandit Malaviya quoted a section from the Railway Act laying down that if the Railways permitted overcrowding they would be penalised. Overcrowding was a daily occurrence over every railway. Not only was it a reflection on the Railways but it showed indifference of the Government of India. If some Railway companies were prosecuted for permitting overcrowding and if more trains were run and arrangements for sheds, refreshment and water were made the existing discomforts would be greatly reduced. He complained that Railways had increased fares while they had not provided comforts.

Sir Charles Innes said he could not accept the resolution as worded, but if the House passed it he would forward it to Railway Administration. He assured the House that there was no question to which the Railways during the past few years had given greater attention than to the provision of facilities for third-class passengers. The Railway Board had issued no less than six circulars and innumerable letters urging the provision of facilities. He gave particulars to show considerable improvement had already been effected by various railways to relieve over-crowding, to provide refreshments and to attach more inter-class compartments. Whenever necessary, extra trains had been run. He said that while the Assembly was perfectly entitled to keep a close watch on this matter they should leave details to local advisory committees which were being attached to various Railways. As local conditions and difficulties differed these Committees would be in a better position to suggest remedies.

Mr. B. C. Pal said travelling in India differed from that in England, France and America of which he had experience. His ideal was that when Swaraj (by which he meant not the raj of any community but of the poorest classes in India) was attained he would introduce the American system of having only one class and those who wanted a luxurious train should engage special carriages specially run. In the matter of refreshment he suggested the adoption of the system prevalent on the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway, where the dining car had Hindu, Mahomedan and European sections. He narrated how he and his sons wearing dhoties were first refused admission into dining cars, but these occurrences were now becoming rare as dhoties were coming to the front. (Laughter). His electors had definitely asked for comfort in travelling.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas supported the resolution. While declaring that Sir Charles Innes had done his best, he said third class passengers were the loyal class of patronisers of the Railways because they alone were paying propositions while other classes were not. The Government should issue annual statement of what it had done to improve the lot of third-class passengers. He believed a greater measure of comfort would not be irreconcilable with the proposition laid down by him and the members of the Inchcape Committee for five per cent. return on the capital.

The resolution was put to vote and passed.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.

KENYA INDIANS.

POLL TAX COLLECTION.

MRS. NAIDU'S TOUR.

Mr. M. A. Desai cables from Mombassa, East Africa under date February 11th:—

Srimati Sarojini Devi arrived from up country this morning and is proceeding towards the South on the 17th instant.

Khandalla poll tax collection is going on. The Government issued attachment property warrants in several cases. Personal arrest of one has been effected. People are determined.

Mombasa celebrated a Rudrayagna yesterday as a prayer for Mahatmaji's speedy recovery.

CABLE ITEMS.

At a meeting to-day the Gvernors of Guy's Hospital accepted Sir William Goschen's resignation of his office of Treasurership and expressed their appreciation of his faithful and distinguished services to the hospital and medical school during the past thirteen years. —Reuter.

Port Said.—The steamer "Can Monroe" is still aground. Her cargo is being discharged —Reuter.

Ottawa.—Prince Waldemar, Mr. Mackenzie King and Lord Byng, representing King George, were among the four hundred guests at the wedding of Prince Eric of Denmark to Miss Lois Booth.—Reuter.

A Jagdalpur message says:—The betrothal ceremony of Srimati Profulla Kumari Debi, Rani Sahiba of the Bastar State with Kumar Profulla Chandra Bhanji Deo, cousin of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, was celebrated at the Jagdalpur Palace on the night of 10th instant amidst great rejoicing.—(A. P.)

U. S. NAVAL SECRETARY.

SENATE DEMANDS RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Washington.—The Senate has passed a resolution demanding the resignation of Mr. Denby, the Secretary of the Navy.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT'S REFUSAL.

LONDON, February 12.

Washington.—Answering the Senate's resolution regarding Mr. Denby, President Coolidge says no official approval can be given to the passage of a resolution relating to the Senate's opinion concerning the members of the Cabinet and other officials under Executive Control.

He added he did not propose to sacrifice an innocent man for his own welfare nor retain in office any unfit man. As soon as a special counsel could advise him with regard to the validity of the oil leases he would take such action as seemed essential for the full protection of public interest and not hesitate to request the resignation of any officials whose conduct in this matter warranted such a step. —Reuter.

OIL LEASES INVESTIGATION.

MR. MACADOO'S EVIDENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Washinghton.—Mr. Macadoo who until recently was the favoured candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency the course of his evidence before the Senate Investigation Committee to-day stated that he did not know Mr. Doheny before his resigning the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Mr. Doheny employed him in his firm a year later in connection with his Mexican difficulties. Mr. Macadoo had not terminated his services with Mr. Doheny. He declared that he had learned to appreciate the importance of oil to railways and also to modern warfare.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Annual Social Gathering of Davar's College of Commerce was held in the Hall on the first floor of the Great Western Building, Apollo Street, where the College is located. Over five to six hundred students and distinguished visitors including ladies were present and Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, J.P., Sheriff of Bombay presided.

Principal Davar read out the report of the College for the year 1923, which shows that it maintained its prominent position in the examination by the London Chamber of Commerce in which 110 Senior Certificates were secured of which 30 were "Distinction" or "Honours" Certificates as well as in the Institute of Bankers' Examination of England. In the Examination for the Government Diploma in Accountancy held by the Government with a view to enable candidates to qualify for the profession of Company Auditors under the Company's Act on the same footing as a Chartered and Incorporated Accountant of England which were held in April 1923, four affiliated Colleges sent up Candidates, viz., (1) Davar's College of Commerce, (2) Sydenham College of Commerce, (3) Government Institute of Commerce, Calcutta and (4) Government Institute of Commerce, Madras. In all 37 candidates were successful out of those sent by these institutions of which 21 were Davar's College men. The candidate who stood first in the order of merit in all India was also a student of this College. In all 89 affiliated College men have passed this examination during the last six years of which 47 are Davar's College Men. The College has also inaugurated a scheme of studies for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the London University which is held in Colombo. The students of this College will be prepared and sent up in near future both for the Inter and Final Examinations for this Degree to Colombo and as the preliminary qualification is the Cambridge Senior Local Examination special classes have also been started under the recognition of the Director of Public Instruction for that Examination. This is a new enterprise of this College for which the staff of this College are actively working and hope to bring about successful results in the next examination.

Principal Davar shortly leaves for Europe where he proposes to visit Commercial centres of France, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy and if possible Germany, besides those in the United Kingdom. During this tour he will visit Colleges and Universities where Commerce is taught as well as study the practical application of industrial organization in connection with large works and factories there.

The President in course of his address expressed great satisfaction with the work done by the College for the past twenty-three years of its existence and said that it remains a Pioneer Institution in the line and hoped that it would continue to do the good work it has so far successfully done. He exhorted the young men to work hard and not to disdain labour and to be enable to discipline because besides the instructions they have received at this College the lessons in discipline and hard work will be of great use to them in life before them.

Mr. K. S. Aiyer, B.A., F.S.A.A., also addressed the students at some length and gave them very useful advice.

The Students presented an address to their Principal on the eve of his departure together with a silver casket and then the gathering retired for refreshments.

There was a programme of music and singing which lasted till late in the evening and the gathering dispersed after a hearty dinner.

EGYPTIAN DISCOVERIES.

TUTENKHAMEN'S MUMMY FOUND.

LONDON, February 12.

Luxor.—Tutenkhamen's mummy has been found.

The mummy in the case bearing the figure of Tutenkhamen in relief was discovered when the lid of the sarcophagus was raised but it cannot be touched at present. —Reuter.

EARLIER.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Luxor.—Mr. Lacau, the Director of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities has arrived here in anticipation of raising tomorrow the lid of Tutankhamen's sarcophagus. Egyptologists believe that several mummy cases will be found enclosing the Pharaoh King's mummy.—Rueter.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA.

UASIN-GISHU RLY. OPENED.

LONDON, February 12.

Nairobi.—Sir R. Coryndon opened at Eldoret on Monday the new Uasin-Gishu Railway which has been completed as far as Eldoret. The Governor's train got through with the greatest difficulty owing to rains and the line not yet being open to traffic. But the complet on marks a great forward step and rewards the energy and patience of hundreds of settlers in Uasin-Gishu area.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA MURDER CASE.

PLEA OF INSANITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Gopinath Saha, who was charged with the murder of Mr. Ernest Day on January 12th in Chowringhee was brought up at the High Court sessions before Mr. Justice Pearson to-day to stand his trial. A plea of insanity having been raised by the defence counsel, the case was adjourned till to-morrow to enable the accused to be medically examined.

On his Lordship taking his seat, the counsel for the accused wanted the prisoner to be medically examined with regard to his mental condition and asked for an adjournment. Standing counsel said that there was no occasion for an adjournment in the ordinary course and proposed the Jury be empanelled and try this issue, namely the plea of insanity.

His Lordship adjourned the case till to-morrow to give an opportunity to the accused to adduce evidence as to his mental condition. In the meantime the accused would be examined by doctors on behalf of the Crown in the presence of the accused's doctor.

The accused's counsel next claimed a statutory majority of Indians on the jury. His Lordship disallowed the claim as it had not been made before the Magistrate.

DEFENCE PLEA OF INSANITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Gopinath Saha, who was charged, among other offences, with the murder of Mr. Ernest Day on January 12th was again brought up at the High Court Sessions to-day, before Justice Pearson when evidence was adduced as to whether he was fit to stand his trial or not. A special jury, consisting of one European and eight Indians were empanelled. The standing Counsel on behalf of the Crown said that the preliminary question regarding the alleged insanity of the prisoner was to be tried by the Jury first and it was for the defence to prove that.

Mr. H. M. Bose for the accused said that the onus was on the prosecution to prove that the prisoner was sane.

His Lordship held that the prosecution had got to prove the sanity of the prisoner.

Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Hamilton, Inspector General of Prisons, Major Godson, Police Surgeon, Calcutta, and Major Hickson Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital who had examined the prisoner, deposed they did not find anything unusual in the accused's behaviour. In their opinion the accused was not insane and was in a fit position to stand his trial.

Mr. Bose suggested that prisoner's uncle, aunt, two cousins, parents and three brothers were mentally deranged.

Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton admitted those factors would have to be considered.

The Public Prosecutor, who conducted the case before the Magistrate deposed that the accused did not show any sign of insanity during the proceedings in the police court.

The defence then examined witness to prove that the accused was insane.

There was a variety of entertainments at Balrampur on the occasion of the Mundan ceremony of the minor Maharaja of Balrampur, who is the biggest land holder of the United Provinces. His Excellency Sir William Marris was one of the guests.—A.P.

Our Poona correspondent wires under date February 11th:—Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sjt. Shankarlal Banker members of the Khaddar Board are to visit the spinning and the weaving centres of Khandesh on 15th, 16th and 17th instant.

NIZAM AND BERAR.

(Continued from page 7.)

have been the device of Mr. Russell, the Resident, and Chundoo Loll, the Minister of the day." And he added that no consent appears to have been officially given to the Contingent "by either the Government of India or that of the Nizam."

10. The whole career of Chundoo Loll as Minister is a record of unconscionable sacrifice of his master's interests, reckless ruination of the finances of the State, and lavish expenditure of its resources on the maintenance of his own personal power. The expenditure on the Contingent was notoriously extravagant, and the entire arrangement was in utter disregard of the heavy drain on the resources of the Nizam. As a Minister, Chundoo Loll was completely subservient to the Resident and the East India Company.

11. The above circumstances led to the Treaty of 1853, whereby the Districts of Berar came to be assigned, subject to specific terms and conditions, to the East India Company as a territorial guarantee for the maintenance of the Contingent. The Force had now existed for fifty years, and forty-three lakhs of Company's rupees were claimed to be due from the Nizam to the Company. But it is important to note that no set-off was allowed, either in respect of the Excise claim in connection with the duties levied on the Nizam's subjects in the City of Secunderabad, or of the savings effected by the British Government in keeping the Subsidiary Force at reduced strength for many years. Indeed, for a period of 41 years, the Excise revenue of about a lakh a year was unwarrantably credited to the then Government of India. This sequestration, had it been admitted and restored, would have given the Nizam a credit of 41 lakhs, even without interest charges, thus almost wiping out the arrears claimed on account of the maintenance of the Contingent on a notoriously extravagant basis. So also, over a period of thirty years at least, the strength of the Subsidiary Force was below 75 per cent. of the number stipulated by Treaty and for which payment had been made in advance by the assignment of Bellary and Cuddapah in perpetuity.

12. It follows that there was, at that time, nothing owing from the Nizam to the Government of India on account of the maintenance of the Contingent, and the claim of 43 lakhs of rupees had no substantial basis. Yet it was this claim which forced upon the Nizam the Treaty of 1853. Your Excellency will appreciate the point by reference to the testimony, in 1860, of the Resident, Colonel Davidson, who was an eye-witness of the transaction of 1853. Writing on the 12th of October, 1860, he says that the debt "was acknowledged by the Nizam by the Treaty of 1853 under pressure, and which he never considered he justly owed," and, moreover, he added that in his own opinion "had the pecuniary demands been impartially dealt with, we had no just claim on the Nizam for the present debt."

13. The pressure alluded to by Colonel Davidson was a threat of immediate military occupation. The first proposal was permanent cession of territory. The Nizam refused. The second was a permanent assignment, while the Sovereignty of the territory should nominally remain with the Nizam. He refused this also. For fifty days he was pressed, but would not yield. Then came the third proposal, that the territory should be assigned to the British Government "merely for a time to maintain the Contingent as long as the Nizam should require that Force." There were "objurgations and threats," but for another fifteen days the Nizam remained unshaken. Then came a letter from Major (afterwards Colonel) Davidson, the Assistant Resident, to the Nizam's Minister, the coercive character of which the following quotation will reveal:—

"I belive the Resident requires your attendance this evening, to inform you his negotiations with the Nizam are at an end, and he applies to the Governor-General to move troops by to-day's post . . . Indeed I have a letter from my nephew at Poona, mentioning that the 17th Highlanders and 86th Regiment H.M.'s troops, have received orders to be in readiness to march on Hyderabad. Don't suppose military operations will be confined to the districts; and if you are a friend of His Highness, beg of him to save himself and his dignity by complying at once with what the Governor-General will most assuredly compel him to accede to."

The day after the receipt of this letter, the Minister wrote to the Resident that the Nizam had had at last consented to the Treaty. Comment is needless. It is for Your Excellency to judge whether the consent of the Nizam was voluntary or given under compulsion.

14. The accompanying Memorandum, deals exhaustively with the ultimate basis on which the negotiation for the Treaty of 1853 was accomplished. Colonel (afterwards General Sir John) Low, the then Resident, authoritatively announced to the Nizam that "if His Highness wished it, the Districts might be made over merely for a time to maintain the Contingent as long as he might require it." A cursory study of the record and papers on the subject will, I feel sure, convince Your Excellency that the Nizam intensely disliked even the suggestion of an arrangement in perpetuity, and that he signed the Treaty of 1853 on the clearest understanding that the "transfer of possession was a mere assignment in trust for particular purpose to last only so long as that purpose might require to be maintained."

15. The pre-existing and inherent right, however, of the Nizam to disband the Contingent, which was not the subject of any Article in a Treaty, at his will and pleasure, remained unaffected by the Treaty of 1853. There are no less than six different occasions on record, between 1853 and 1860, showing that the Nizam consistently held himself entitled to the restoration of the whole of the assigned districts of the Berars. Then came the Treaty of 1860, which was supplemental, and did not in any way prejudice or narrow down the claims of the Hyderabad State to subsequent and complete restoration, which my grandfather, the Nizam Afzal-ud-Dawlah, and my great grandfather had so strongly cherished. On the contrary, Article 6 of this Treaty expressly refers to the territory, assigned under the Treaty of 1853, as "held by the British Government *in trust* for the payment of the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent" and other minor charges. This was but the sequel to the action of the Government of India, on the 5th of September, 1860, in officially authorising the Resident to communicate to the Nizam that "the alienation of this part of his Dominions is temparary only and for a special purpose conducive chiefly to the safety of the Hyderabad State and to the preservation of tranquillity within its limits," and that "whenever the districts in question are restored to the Nizam, His Highness will derive all the future benefit that may possibly arise from the improvement while under the management of British officers."

16. From this historical survey, it is clear that, from the circumstances under which the Treaties of 1853 and 1860 came to be concluded, no just inference can be drawn to support the theory that either the Nizam or the Government of India contemplated or agreed to the extinguishment of his right to disband the Contingent at any future time. Your Excellency, as a jurist and a lawyer of great eminence, will, I feel sure, agree with me in the view that my forefathers, up to the reign of Nizam Afzal-ud Dawlah, did not consent to any arrangement which might throw the slightest doubt upon their right to exercise their discretion as to the redemption and the restoration of the Berars to their House, whenever all the dues were satisfied and the need for the maintenance of the Contingent, in their judgment, ceased to exist.

17. My grandfather, the Nizam Afzal-ud-Dawlah, died in 1869, and was succeeded by my father, the Nizam Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, who, at the time of his accession, was an infant only three years of age. On account of the Ruler's infancy, Sir Salar Jung became the Regent with the Amir-i-Kabir as co-Regent. In the year 1872, the Regent Ministers proposed to the Government of India that a capital sum, sufficient to secure the payment for the maintenance of the Contingent, Force on the footing of the purposes declared in the Treaty of 1853, be accepted from the Hyderabad State, and the assigned districts be restored to the administration and Government of the Nizam. The proposal was declined, among other grounds, on that of "inconvenience of discussing questions of this kind, while the Nizam, in whose behalf they are professedly raised, is himself a minor."

18. Full powers of Government came into the hands of my father in the year 1884, when he attained the age of 18 years. In 1902, Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy, raised the question of the Berars on his own initiative. The more I examine the transactions which followed, the more convinced I am of their invalidity. My father abhorred the suggestion of an assignment in perpetuity no less intensely than his forefathers. The overtures of the Government of India, in the form of proposals, were made to my father by Colonel (afterwards Sir David) Barr, the then Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, about the end of January, 1902. Within eight weeks came the historic visit of Lord Curzon to Hyderabad culminating in the lease in perpetuity of the Berar districts to the British Government.

19. The accompanying Memorandum will show how much my father disliked the suggestion of perpetuity of lease; how steadily he resisted the overtures of the Resident; and how emphatically the Council of his principal Nobleman, especially convened for the purpose of considering the matter, opposed the proposition. Indeed, the Council drafted a letter to be addressed by the Nizam to the Viceroy, and advised His Highness to present it personally to Lord Curzon at the private interview that was to take place at the Residency on His Excellency's arrival in Hyderabad. To me that letter is pathetic, not only from its contents, but because the interview took so unexpected a turn as to disable my father from delivering it into the hands of the Viceroy. The letter, dated the 30th of March, 1902, ran as follows:—

"Your Excellency,

"I do not wish to enter into the old controversy as to my right to the restoration of Berar, or as to the meaning or object of the Treaties and other formal engagements concerning it. I confidently leave these matters for Your Excellency's kind and favourable consideration. I would only appeal to His Majesty, the King-Emperor, through you to restore Berar as a special mark of gracious favour and I ask to be allowed to make your Lordship my advocate in the cause. I feel perfectly sure, and I most devoutly trust, my appeal will not be in vain on the auspicious occasion of His Majesty's Coronation.

"I remain,

"Your Excellency's sincere friend."

20. From the full account of the interview in the accompanying Memorandum, it is abundantly clear that the Viceroy gave the Nizam no encouragement to hope that His Excellency would advocate His Highness's cause before the King-Emperor. Although the Resident, Colonel Barr, accompanied the Viceroy, my father unfortunately had not the advantage of the presence of his Chief Minister or any other high official of the State to assist him in discussing this most important question. The notes of the Viceroy and the Nizam, separately recording what passed at this interview, are given in juxta-position in the Memorandum to show the frame of mind of both.

21. Lord Curzon's note shows that before His Excellency entered upon the question of the Berars, he raised two extraneous issues in the presentation of which he disclosed the assertive side of his authority as Viceroy. One was the question of the confirmation of Maharajah Kishen Pershad, the new Minister, in his office. It was my father's wish to confirm the Minister, but His Highness was reminded that this was subject to His Excellency's sanction. The other question related to the designation and powers of a lent officer of the Government of India as Financial Adviser to the Hyderabad Government. In presenting his views in this connection, His Excellency went to the length of saying that if his suggestions were not given effect to, he would recall that officer, and the Viceroy further marked his insistence by declaring the confirmation of the new Minister to be dependent upon the acceptance of His Excellency's proposals regarding the lent officer.

22. I cannot but regard it as an unfortunate circumstance that my father, who was known to be of a shy and nervous disposition, was unaccompanied into the Audience Room. The preliminaries that were discussed before the question of the Berars was reached were disconcerting.

23. The view of Treaty obligations pressed on my father is evident from the following quotations from the Viceroy's own note:—

"I pointed out (to the Nizam) that the British Government had no reason to be dissatisfied with the position and rights at present assured to them by Treaty; there was no flaw in their title to the assigned districts; there was no limit fixed either to the period of assignment or to the administrative powers which were thereby conferred."

"The Hyderabad Contingent as at present constituted and placed under the Treaties was a wastful and unsatisfactory arrangement. The troops stationed in Hyderabad territory seemed to be in excess of modern requirements and their retention of the title appeared to be both invidious to His Highness and out-of-date.

And that *the present assignment in perpetuity* of Berar should be replaced by a lease in perpetuity.

I had felt greatly disappointed when I heard that terms so apparently favourable had not met with His Highness's approval. If they were refused, the Government of India must revert to the present position which contained no time limit, and under which we had enjoyed the substance of what was desired at a much less financial cost for fifty years.

There was, however, an additional reason for which I should regret the failure of the present proposals. If they were rejected it was in the highest degree unlikely that any succeeding Viceroy would open the question again or that any British Government would court a fresh rebuff."

"His Highness should realise, therefore, that the opportunity of a settlement now offered could not be expected to recur, and that the present arrangements would tend to become stereotyped into a perpetual form."

"But he (the Nizam) desired to know whether, under the new arrangement, he would be at liberty to ask at any future time for the restoration to him of Berar. I replied that if the Province of Berar were leased to the British Government in perpetuity, it would not be open to His Highness to make any such request, since the destiny of the Province would have already been determined by the lease."

"His Highness then asked whether, under present conditions there was any chance of Berar being restored to him. I said *there was nothing in the Treaties thta contemplated or gave Hyderabad any claim to restoration*. I referred His Highness in reply to the answer that had been returned to Sir Salar Jung when the matter was last raised 25 years ago, and to the statement of the British Government made by Lord Salisbury in 1878. The events of the past 50 years had further created a presumption in favour of the present situation, which it was impossible to ignore. In these maters there was continuity of policy between successive administrations, whether they were Conservative or Liberal, and I could hold out no hope to His Highness that any Government in the future would be prepared to offer him terms in which no previous Government had ever acquiesced, particularly if the present attempt to settle the matter on independent lines had broken down. The British Government would have no alternative but to adhere to *the perpetual assignment already provided for by the Treaties*."

"His Highness then said that, as he understood there was no chance of Berar being restored to him, if the present arrangements were refused, he had no hesitation in accepting the proposed lease in perpetuity, as being in every way greatly to the interest of the State. He had only so far refused it because he had not realised that there was no probability of Berar being restored to him in the future."

24. In order to enable Your Excellency to judge of the impression the unequal debate left on my father's mind, I desire to quote here a short passage from the Nizam's note relating to this momentous interview:—

"The Viceroy told me twice and thrice (repeatedly) that Berar could never be restored. His Excellency said:—'I do not wish to keep Your Highness in any false hope. I say it very plainly that this alone will be the policy of not only myself but of every Viceroy who will come after me; and the policy of the Government in England will be the same, viz., that Berar should not be restored at any time.' From the Viceroy's talk it appears that, as there was no application for the return of Berar during (the last) 25 years, it was impossible (for us) to get it back, and that we should not entertain any hope whatever of its restoration. His Excellency explained that no benefit would accrue to me if the present state of affairs continued. It was unwise to maintain the present conditions when it was impossible to regain Berar. It would be better to lease out and take money (rent) year after year."

"However, I tried as much as I could to insist (on the restoration), but the tenour of the Viceroy's answers convinced me that they would never give us Berar. It was in consequence of the mistakes made in the past that we had now to wash our hands of the Province. I was then obliged to say:—'If such is the case, take it on lease.'"

"The way in which the Viceroy conversed with me yesterday fully convinced me that, if I refused to lease, saying that the present conditions might continue, His Excellency would not listen to me or would give but evasive answers even if he listened, and that if I pressed him to give a definite reply to my request he would say plainly, as he has already said before, that my application (for restoration) could not be entertained."

25. I cannot help considering the reference to Lord Salisbury's reply to the representation made by Sir Salar Jung, in 1878, as singularly unfortunate. It unquestionably influenced my father, as, no doubt, it was intended to do, by creating the impression that the matter was already prejudged. His inference was erroneous, but that this was the result is quite evident from the above extract. Lord Salisbury, in his reply adverted to above, had only pointed out that there was no time limit specified in the Treaty of 1853 for the determination of the assignment of the Berars; and that, should the Nizam, on attaining majority, desire to have a general revision of the Treaty arrangements relating to the Province, his wishes would receive consideration at the hands of the British Government. In the above conclusion, there seems to be hardly any warrant for the claim that the Berars were assigned in perpetuity, or that the decision was invested with the character of finality.

26. The outstanding feature of the interview between Lord Curzon and my father is that, on the high authority of the Viceroy of India, a comparatively powerless Ally was definitely and emphatically given to understand, contrary to past solemn assurances and Treaty obligations, that by no manner of means and under no circumstances would the British Government then, or at any future time, restore the Province of Berar to its legitimate owner. His objections to the permanent alienation of the Berars were overruled on grounds wholly inconsistent with pledges given by the British Government in 1853 and repeated in 1860, and with the declaration of the Government of India, officially authorising the Resident, in 1860, to communicate to the then ruler of Hyderabad that "whenever the districts in question are restored to the Nizam, His Highness will derive all the future benefit that may possibly arise from the improvement while under the management of British officials." His Lordship also overlooked the fact that the assignment of the Berars was "in trust for a particular purpose to last only so long as that purpose might require to be maintained," and entirely ignored the clear and unambiguous language of Article 6 of the Treaty of 1860, which re-affirmed the "trust."

27. I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise at the following passage, in a letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated the 13th of November, 1902, to the Secretary of State for India:—

"Upon the side of His Highness the Nizam, the desirability of a change arose in the main from the precarious and fluctuating character of the surpluses which also under the stipulations of the Treaties, were payable to him, and the irregular nature of which introduced a regrettable element of uncertainty into the finances of the State. It was realised on both sides that the events of the past half century, during which the Assigned Districts of Berar have remained continuously under British administration, constituted a prescription, from which it was neither possible nor desirable to depart; and the efforts of both parties in the recent negotiations were accordingly directed to the discovery of a solution that should possess the combined merits of removing the administrative anomalies of which we have spoken, of securing to His Highness the Nizam an assured income from this portion of his territories, and of guaranteeing to the population of Berar, which now amounts to over 2 3/4 million persons, a continuance of the conditions and standards under which they have attained to a high measure of prosperity."

28. In the concluding paragraph of the letter to the Secretary of State, it was stated that "the settlement of this important matter which we have here recorded has been as heartily and spontaneously accepted by the Nizam, as it was frankly and sincerely put forward by ourselves." That certainly is an over-statement. Whatever impression might have been left on Lord Curzon's mind after the interview, I am constrained to say, with great regret, that the terms presented to my father with such emphasis and persistency by the Viceroy of India and a statesman of commanding personality, were, as his note contemporaneously recorded abundantly shows, neither "spontaneously" nor "heartily" accepted. The course that was adopted in obtaining his assent to a settlement, which had been regarded with such abhorrence by successive Nizams, and had been repeatedly rejected before, divests it of all claim to spontaneity, and deprives the discussion of the character of a free debate. In view of the momentous issue involved, it would have been better, in fairness, to have allowed a little time for deliberation and some opportunity for consultation with his advisers; but none such was given.

29. Even if my father had willingly agreed to the settlement of 1902, I claim to be entitled to question its validity as beyond his constitutional powers, for he had no authority, in the circumstances, to alienate any part of the territories he held in trust for his people and his successors. This proposition has high juristic support. The assignments made by our forefathers for the protection of the Hyderabad State or for the benefit of the dynasty stand on quite another plane.

30. From Lord Curzon's own Note, it is quite evident that my father never for a moment admitted any "prescription," nor was he a party to any effort "directed to the discovery of a solution." In an issue which involves the good faith of the British Government, the doctrine of prescription is an irrelevancy. Besides, the repeated recognition of the title of the Hyderabad State to the restoration of the Berars, when the necessity for their retention ceased, lifts the question out of the region of technicalities. When the British Government in 1881 transferred the Mysore State to Indian rule it proved that "prescription" has no weight in the scales against justice and equity. Mysore had been in British control for half a century. How entirely that part of India had come to be associated with British administration is obvious from the Parliamentary papers relating to the transfer (C. 3026, 1881.) The restoration of Mysore, effected by the Marquis of Hartington (afterwards eighth Duke of Devonshire) and the Marquis of Ripon, has gone down in history as one of the wisest acts of statesmanship under British rule in India.

31. The recent political and administrative changes in British India have materially affected the status of the Province since the lease of 1902. One thing is obvious; the transaction in question does not warrant the absorption of the leased territories, which still form an integral part of the Hyderabad State, into the political and administrative system of India, and especially to the prejudice of their inhabitants. Not only have the financial resources of the Berars thus been made available to non-Beraris, but, by reason of the new reforms, my subjects, in many matters, have been placed under the domination of outsiders. To give an instance: owing to their disparity in numbers, they actually occupy, as I am informed, a position of inferiority in the Central Provinces Legislative Council. The situation, therefore, has so completely altered since 1902, that I feel I am within my rights in asking, on every consideration of equity and justice, for a revision of the settlement then concluded.

32. I am anxious that the people of the Berars should receive into their own hands the shaping of their destinies, and for this reason I am willing to concede to them, on the restoration of the Province, a larger co-operation in the administration than at present enjoyed anywhere in British India.

With this end in view, I declare that, should I succeed in the redemption of my Province, I will insert, in the Instrument of Restoration or any other State Paper that may be drawn up, definite clauses for the conferment on the Beraris of a Constitution for a responsible Government with absolute popular control, under a constitutional Governor appointed by me as my Representative of their internal affairs and complete autonomy in administration, except in matters relating to the British Government and my Army Department.

33. The financial arguments, which loomed so large in the negotiations of 1902, need not stand in the way of restoration. The whole question that weighs with me is not one of monetary advantage, but one of right and justice. Regarding a final balance-sheet, I ask for no more than an equitable settlement.

34. The contributions of my forefathers and my own towards the stability of the British Empire are matters of history; I have not referred to them, as my letter to Your Excellency is not intended to seek any reward for acts of devotion on the part of a Faithful Ally, but to assert my claim and to invoke justice at the hands of His Majesty's Government.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN.

JAPANESE LOAN.

BIGGEST FINANCIAL CONCERN.

OXFORD, Feb. 12.

The financial circles here are keenly interested in the Japanese Loan which will be the biggest financial operation carried out in the London market since the war. Twenty-five million sterling will be issued in London and a similar amount in New York. Bonds are to bear interest at 6 per cent. and will be issued at 87½ so that the yield will be just under 7 per cent. The loan is expected to be a long dated running from 30 to 40 years.—B. O. W.

INDIA'S TRADE.

FAVOURABLE OUTLOOK.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Reviewing the trade at a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Sir Clare Lees said that India's trade statistics showed that fundamental factors were all favourable to the continued recovery of her purchasing power. He pointed out that she in 1920 overspent in purchases at high prices but the trade balance was again in her favour and might in the present year be as much as 80 millions sterling against the normal need of 52 millions sterling. He expressed an opinion that it was reasonable to assume that the recovery of India's exports might benefit a considerable portion of her imports, the principal item of which was cotton piecegoods. Peace in Europe spelt prosperity to India. The politician of Europe whose actions had prevented the revival of trade and purchasing power was condemning millions in India to undeserved poverty owing to the limitation of European outlets for their products.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

COL. AMERY URGES FOR FAIRER TREATMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Col. Amery has written to Mr. Baldwin to-night announcing his intention of continuing to urge the need for a fairer treatment for our industries regardless of the limitations imposed upon by the official programme of the Party. He declares that unless the Bar to the Empire preference and Empire co-operation is overcome within a reasonable time the Dominions will decide that we are incurable and seek economic and ultimately political partnership elsewhere.—Reuter.

DELHI POLITICAL SITUATION.

COALITION STRENGTHENING.

LIKELY ANNOUNCEMENT BY GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

The general political situation in Delhi has not changed in any way since I wired you on Friday last. The alliance between the Swarajists and the Independents and a few Moderates is going on apace and the Coalition Party is now 75 strong. That is should have succeeded in obtaining support of Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao is an event which redounds to the credit not only of the Swaraj Party, but also of the Dewan Bahadur, for he has shown likely very few of his Moderate colleagues that when real unity is essential to fight the bureaucracy he is prepared even to forget his own personal feelings and to stand shoulder to shoulder with other soldiers in the batttle. Non-official unity has thus become an unassailable fact and the Government of India cannot ignore and in fact does not ignore the odds they have to face in the Assembly at every step. It was this lack of such unity that was at the bottom of the tragedy that was enacted during the last three years, the honest efforts of a few individuals notwithstanding. Now that the Assembly is a living force Government too have been adjusting their plans and somewhat accommodating themselves to the new environments. Up till now they have managed to avoid serious collision with the newly formed Nationalists Party, but for how long will this state of things last that is the question that is on everybody's lips. We cant expect Government to become very submissive and responsive and responsible to the Legislature. In the Central Government that it is impossible under the existing constitution was demonstrated by Sir Malcolm Hailey on the debate on Mr. Rangachariar's resolution, but the evil day can at least be postponed and that is what I think Government are trying their best to do.

LIKELY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Since the debate on Mr. Rangachariar's resolution was adjourned they have, I hear, been in frequent correspondence with the Government in England. What actually will the result of these communications be it is difficult to foresee, but it is impossible that the Government of India may in view of the strength of non-officials on this question make an announcement less disappointing than what was vouchsafed by Sir Malcolm Hailey the other day. The Home Member had promised a purely official departmental enquiry into the defects that have been brought to light in the working of the reforms machinery during the last three years, but now it is rumoured that he may announce the appointment of a committee of the Assembly or the Central Legislature to examine those defects. This will surely not meet the wishes of the non-officials who are pledged to vote for a representative round table conference to draft a new constitution for India. Moreover, there is the preamble of the Government of India Act which is an eye sore and an open insult to India. However, the debate will be resumed on Wednesday and it will be watched with keen interest.

The sub-committee of the Nationalist Party appointed to draft rules and objects that govern the Party ha not yet finished its labours. It has been meeting almost every evening and I understand that its work will be over before tomorrow afternoon when the result will be made known. I understand from a non-official member of the Legislative Assembly that there is every possibility that the Government of India will in framing the budget grant a small concession to some provinces in the matter of contributions to the Central Exchequer and that Madras will get a benefit of over 50 lakhs.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA.

MYSOREANS EAGER TO CO-OPERATE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Feb. 11.

This evening the Mysore State Congress Committee held a public meeting in Gandhi Maidan to offer heartfelt payers for Mahatmaji's release and recovery of his health. Mr. J. Bhimrao, the President, in his speech replied to Sir Malcolm Hailey that Mysoreans fully cooperate with the British Indians in attaining Dominion Status for India. For the Round Table Conference, Mr. Bhimarao, suggested Sir M. Visweswarayya's name to represent Mysoreans. He thanked Pandit Motilal Nehru for inviting the subjects of the Native States for the participation in a Round Table Conference.

FIGHTING NEAR BATAVIA.

WELTEVREDEN, Feb. 11.

On Sunday afternoon at Tangerang, 20 miles from Batavia a sharp engagement took place between 41 native religious fanatics and the police. Fanatics armed with native swords and knives declared that they wished to proclaim a new kingdom on Mount Gedeh. All were amulets. The native police under the direction of the Dutch police officials tried to disarm the fanatics after which a fighting ensued with the result that one Dutch police officer, one native policeman and 27 fanatics were killed and dozens wounded.—Reuter.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11.

S S Mandala, Hewitt, London.
S S Himalaya Maru, Mura, Kobe.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

City of Yokohama, Jinks, Marmagoa
S S Clan Macintyre, Low, Antwerp.
S S Sado Maru, Neiri, Kobe.
S S Circassia, Rome, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Karoa for Durban.
Steamer Mandala for Antwerp.
Steamer Dongola for Antwerp.
Steamer Wartenfels for Antwerp.

S S Mandala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mandala, 5189 tons, Captain I W Hewitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Himalaya Maru:—The O S K steamer Himalaya Maru, 3127 tons, Captain Mura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S City of Yokohama: The City Line steamer City of Yokohama, 4721 tons, Captain J W Jinks, will sail to-day from harbour for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S S Clan Macintyre:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintryre, 3652 tons, Captain A Low, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Sado Maru:—The N Y K steamer Sado Maru, 3632 tons, Captain I Neiri, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia 4327 tons, Captain W B Rome, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, February 12.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Wartenfels 3766, K'chi N F, Graham & Co.
2 Malwa, 5904, London 16-2, M M & Co.
5 Kanderkerk 3623, Cal. N F, E D Sassoon and Co.
Mercyda 5128, K chi 9/2 M M and Co.
6 Sicilia, 4188, Shanghai 23/2 M M & Co.
Piave 4634, N F Graham & Co.
5 Mandala 5190, K'chi 15/2 M M & Co.
7 City of Nagpur, 6289, Karachi 8-2 K N & Co
8 Sado Maru, 3627, Japan, 9/2, N Y Kaisha.
20 King Frederick 3307 Dunkirk NF, T M and Co.
Karoa 3607 Durban, 20/3, M M & Co.
21 Ot Yokohama 5720 K'chi 11/2 Graham & Co.
22 Cl. Macintyre, 3953, K'chi 12/2, J J & Co.
23 Genova, 4207 Genova 15-2 M Italiana.
25 Piano 4634, Barcelona 12/2 Graham & Co.
Karoa 3607 Durban 2/2, M M & Co.
27 Reubens 2576, Genoa, 12/2, Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Brenta 3319 Venice 12/2 L Triestino.
2 Olympia 3266 Glasgow 21/2 Graham and Co.
3 Bamora 1878 P. Gulf 14/2 M M and Co.
4 Vasna 2043, Busra 15/2 M M & Co.
5 Ryokai Maru, 2864, Kobe 14/2, O S Kaisha
6 Jeypore 3209 Kobe 2072 M M and Co.
9 Cl. Sinclair 3291 U K 18/2 J F and Co.
1 & 11 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe, 15/2, O S Kaisha.
12 & 13 Chinkoa 3295 Cal. 12/2 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

25 Silvio Pellico 330, K'chi 16/2 L Triestino.
D & E Romeo 3236, Colombo 17/2 F F C & Co.
Ormara 2972, Rangoon, N.F., M M & Co.
Ula, 3426, Japan, 10/2 M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

February 11.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—15 bales wool Shaw V Baboolbhoy; 651 cwt myrobollams, G Manjee; 1950 cwt myrobollams, Kalyandas Bros.; 87135 tons liquid fuel in bulk, Shaw Wallace and Co.; 2000 cwt. myrobollams, D. Damjee; 2 cwt food stuffs, A Kotak; 2000 cwt. rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Marseilles.—1000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Constantinople:—34 cwt. mindhi powder A K Habiboola.

S S Clan MacIntyre for Hamburg:—1061 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Clan MacIntyre for Antwerp:—125 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Clan MacIntyre for Rotterdam—151 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Clan MacIntyre for Ghent:—250 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Genoa for Genoa: 8 crates stuffed animal heeds, and wooden furniture, C S Righetta, 40 cwt mix pamaca, Jajocoobalh; 220 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.; 330 bales raw cotton, T M Kaitha; 50 bales raw cotton, K M Nathoo; 110 bales raw cotton, J A Begbie.

S S Genoa for Naples:—200 bales raw cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Malwa for Marseilles:—1 case mounted deer heads and skin Coutts and Co., 98 cwt. myrobollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—45 bales Jubbalpore hemp, S Laljee and Co.

S S Brenta for Trieste:—132 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 300 bales raw cotton, K M Nathoo; 220 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co. 110 bales raw cotton J A Begbie.

S S Brenta for Venice:—168 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S King Frederick for Hull:—2001 cw teaseed, Gorio Ltd.; 2452 cwt ground nut seed, Gorio Ltd.; 2000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.; 975 cwt myrobollams, Kolyandas Bros.

S S Clan Sinclair for Liverpool—5 cases whiskey Cutler Palmer and Co.

S S Rubens for Hull:—1000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Sado Maru for Hongkong:—54 cwt shark fins, H A Mohamad and Sons; 35 cwt fish maws, H A Mohamad and Sons; 16 cwt Chimsies Hossenbhoy and Co.; 176 cwt gum Arabic, A Abdoola and Sons; 35 cwt gum Mysobole, A Abdoola and Sons.

S S Sado Maru for Shanghai:—690 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.; 1000 bales raw cotton TM Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton, K K Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Nagoski:—200 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—70 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Bornes Maru for Kobe:—161 bales raw cotton, Govind Vishnu Lanke; 342 bales raw cotton, N Futehally and Co. 400 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin; 300 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Borneo Maru for Osoka:—300 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

S S Ula for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Ula for Yokkaishi:—1500 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Ryakai Maru for Kobe:—100 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 200 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin; 54 bales raw cotton, Sarabhoy and Sons; 1000 bales raw cotton, R D Tata.

S S Jeypore for Yokkaichi:—500 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin; 300 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

February 11.

S S Clan Malcolm from Liverpool. Agents James Finlay nd Co.:—188 bales cottons, 76 bales coton yarn, 88 cases cotton yarn, 750 bundles galvd. plain sheets, 22 bales paper, 636 cases soap, 3500 bundles galvd. Can. sheets ,50 cases bath bricks, 30 d/bags iron washers, 125 jars table salt, 1000 bags soda ash, 100 bundles steel, 50 bundles boot protectors, 15 barrels tallow, 1750 boxes soap, 1235 kegs paint, 400 drums caustic soda, 982 drums bleaching powder, 1683 bundles hoops, 25 drums spirits, 33 drums linseed oil, 350 packages Tyres, 37 cases bobbins, 853 pieces packages Dogore work.

From Manchester:—871 kegs alizarine, 109 bundles boot nails, 3593 bundles hops, 30 cases soap, 458 bales newspapers, 500 bundles galvd. can. sheets, 30 barrels tallow, 3 barrels lubg. grease; 10 drums lubg.. grease, 25 drum bags soda ash 174 pipes.

From Glasgow: 263 bales cottons, 25 bales cotton yarn, 450 bags fine clay, 50 cases whisky 32 bags tacks, 506 bundles steel sheets, 20 cases rivets, 645 cases whisky, 500 stone ware acid, jars, 2006 pipes 500 drums sanitary fluid, 100 bales newspapers, 348 packages bridge work.

From New Port.—1511 boxes Tin plates, 500 bundles yellow metal sheets, 5650 bundles galvd. can. sheets, 714 bundles hoops, 2116 bags bolts, 69 bags rivets, 211 bundles plates and angles.

From Genoa:—10 cases cotton goods, 25 cases vermouth, 30 cases aniline colours, 85 barrels Indigo, 20 cases indigo, 30 bags cotton yarn, 39 cases chocolate, 25 casks rock alum, 10 cases condenced milk, 8500 marble tiles, 113 slabs marble 30 bales cotton Tissues, 18 cases caps, 50 botles quick silver 9 cases silk waste yarn.

S S Genoa from Genoa. Agent Maritima Italiana:—28 cases Macroni; 510 kegs Macroni, 34 cases artificial silk, 650 cases cotton goods, 34 cases buttons, 5 bales silk waste yarn, 16 cases artificial silk thread, 6 cases cotton umbrella; 2 cases glue, 69 cases aniline concours 26 cylinders aniline colours, 5 cases medicines, 60 cases vermouth, 5 cases steralized cream, 20 casks earthenware, 11 cases furniture, 28 cases embroidery, 700 cases wine, 3334 packages tiles, 50 baskets tiles, 25 kegs tiles.

From Marseilles.—1525 bags almonds, 15 cases olive oil.

From Taragoma:—200 bags almonds.

From Naples.—152 bags almonds, 2441 baskets Garlic, 84 cases medicines.

From Catania:—2000 bags sulphur.

From Suez:—3 cases cigarettes paper.

From Aden.—49 bags gum, 25 bundles gum, 12 jotas soap, 68 bundles hides 50 bales hids, 217 bags garlic, 50 packages Inseace, 109 packages moong, 14 bundles skin, 2 boxes sovereign.

INDIAN STATES AND INDIAN FREEDOM.

(Continue from page 6.)

vitation to the League of Nations has not in any way added to the real powers of the Indian States or diminished any of their disabilities under which they are labouring according to the strict letter of the treaties. It is an empty honour without any substantial benefits flowing from the same. The presence of an Indian Prince with picturesque costume and oriental decorations and costly jewellery may add to the sartorial effect of this grand assembly; but short of this, no Indian Prince has been able to influence the deliberations of this body. Sometimes he has been a source of embarrassment to his other colleague. The obsequious and unpatriotic manner in which the Maharaja of Alwar was complimenting General Smuts, who was stoutly opposing India's claims for better treatment, to the utter disgust of India's other representatives, was discreditable in the extreme.

Real Fears.

There was another object in elevating Indian Princes to the League of Nations. It was shrewdly suspected that this move was introduced to raise the Princes in general estimation as a set off against the growing forces of democracy. Sir Malcolm Hailey's reference to Indian Princes in this connection justifies that the fears were rightly entertained and that they have turned out to be real; there may be a third object of Government in conferring this honour on the Indian Princes. Government would desire that the Indian Princes should bear pro rata the enormous expense which is imposed upon the Government of India, for the maintenance of the League of Nations. The Princes would then realize the cumbrous nature of this dignity thrust upon them. Whatever may be the intentions of Government in inviting the Indian Princes to the League of Nations and deluding them with the impression that they have got international existence, so far as their actual status and their subordinate position is concerned there has not been the slightest change; and they do not count when the question of constitutional reform of the Government of India is concerned.

Sir Malcolm Hailey pointedly asks if Dominion Self-Government is to be extended to the Indian States. We take the liberty of asking Sir Malcolm whether the heavens would fall if such a catastrophe occurs. Is it impossible for the Indian Princes to rule like the constitutional monarchs of Great Britain and United Kingdom and for the Governments of their States to be responsible to their peoples? What disastrous consequences would ensue if such a consummation is reached in the future? Has responsible Government or Self-Government ever proved dangerous to the safety of the people or failed to secure the contentment of the rulers and ruled alike? The Home Member naively asks whether the Indian Princes have agreed to this proposal. We respectfully invite him to state if the Indian Princes had *suo-moto* agreed to be the subordinates of the British Government. Did they freely give their consent to the Interpretation Act which reduced them to the position of vassals and deprived them of their Sovereign rights. The British Government in defiance of the wishes of the Indian Princes forced this situation on them by the sheer exigencies of the occasion. We further venture to ask what is the necessity of their consent. They are in duty bound to be loyal to the Government of India to whom they are subordinate and to whom they owe their allegiance—whatever may be its constitution and whatever may be its personal. The interrogation of the Home Member is not only preposterous but highly mischievous. There is no option left to the Indian States in this matter and they have got to recognise the authority of the Government of India however constituted.

Blood Thicker than Water.

Sir Malcolm Hailey warns us that the Indian States are vitally concerned at every point for whether in regard to fiscal arrangements, communications or trade interests our legislatures touch them. We fail to see how all this affects the present question of granting the further instalment of reforms. The Government of India has ordained all the States to abolish custom duties and tariffs in their States on all imports from British India with a view to further the interests of British traders and capitalists. The same Government is imposing custom duties on their imports which are indirectly borne by the consumers in the Indian States proportionately to their population and yet this benign Government is not giving the Indian Princes any share of this vast income. Similarly the British Government has obtained the monopolies of Salt and Abkari from the Indian States. The States gave free lands for the construction of railways and yet the profits of these commercial services—namely, port railways and telegraphs and telephones are entirely appropriated by the Indian Government. The Government discouraged the policy of having separate mints in the States and is enjoying the profits of the mint by reason of this monopoly. The exploitation of the Indian States is going on in spite of the wishes of the Indian States and their subjects during the bureaucratic regime of the Government of India for over a century. What difference there would be in these respects if the bureaucracy make room for the chosen representatives of the people in the administration? On the other hand, there is every likelihood to believe that the national Government of India would be more just and righteous and alive to the legitimate rights of the subjects of Indian States. After all blood is thicker than water and the responsible Government in British India whenever it is established will be more humane and considerate to the interests of the Indian States.

The Failure of Bureaucracy.

Sir Malcolm Hailey very impertinently asks whether the Indian members of the legislature have tried to secure the federation of the Indian States. There is no federation at present and there is not the remotest chance of ever realising the ideal of federated India so lucidly and wisely acumberated in the Montford Report. But we submit who is responsible for the omission? The bureaucratic Government has not raised its little finger to improve the moribund condition of the Indian States. They have deliberately left the Indian States in a state of stagnation perhaps with a desire to show their administration to advantage on the background of these demoralised Governments.

Under the Government of India Act, Indian States are studiously excluded from the purview of the legislature. No question affecting the Indian States can be discussed in any Councils, their destinies are controlled by the Foreign and Political Department which is independent of the present Councils. Under these circumstances what chance there is for the Councils to better the conditions of the Indian States and to equip them for the responsibility of a federated national Government? It is also necessary to bear in mind that the illustrious authors of reforms have laid it down expressedly that they have no intention to lay down any policy for the constitutional reforms in the Indian States. They have declared their firm determination not to accelerate the speed or to take any initiative in this matter. How then does it behove the present Home Member to put forward the Indian States as a stumbling block in the way of the reforms.

Left to themselves the Indian Princes autocratic as they are, would never like to divest themselves of arbitrary powers. They would be extremely reluctant to introduce democratic institutions in their States. They are loudly proclaiming their loyalty to the British Government, but we regret that none of them has shown his willingness to faithfully follow the royal proclamation of 1917. and to give effect to it in their individual States. In this matter all the 700 have shown stolid indifference and by their conduct they have shown that they are living in an antideluvian age even at the present juncture. They have not profited by the experience which the British Government has gained by their intercourse with the conditions obtaining in this country. We fail to understand what reason there is to take account of the sentiments of these 700 people who do not represent any one but their own precious selves and who cannot pretend to represent their subjects. There is no identity of interests between the rulers and ruled in the Indian States; and so long as the Indian Princes do not desire to act as constitutional monarchs and do not intend to follow into the footsteps of their beloved Sovereign and do not encourage the growth of responsible Government in their own States, the seventy millions of their subjects would never support them in their desire of perpetuating their autocracy. The reforms in British India have acted on the Indian States as the authors of the reforms then believed them to do. New hopes have been created and new ideals have been placed before the subjects of the Indian States and they are pulsating with sentiments of coming democracy. The Government of India may rest assured that in their attempts to stifle popular agitation, they would not receive the slightest encouragement from the subjects of Indian States although the Princes counting 700 in strength would be only too glad to support the present bureaucracy in their present attitude. The bureaucracy have brought it about and maintained the effete condition of the Indian Princes. And if they now put forward the helpless and depraved condition of the Indian States as an excuse to clog the redemption of British India they would expose themselves to the censure of the whole civilised world. The Princes would not like that they should be regarded as a drag in the process of Indian evolution. The subjects of Indian States will resent with indignation such an attempt as they hope and trust that their ultimate salvation depends on the establishment of Swaraj in British India. The British Indian subjects have yet a soft corner for the Indian Princes as remnants of a by-gone civilisation. If the bureaucratic Government wants to frustrate their hopes of responsible Government on the score of these autocratic Princes it will inevitably lead to the cry of "down with these tyrants" in British India. No well-wisher of this country would ever contemplate this situation with feelings of equanimity: such a policy is not only unstatesmanlike, but is suicidal and fraught with dangerous consequences to the safety of this country.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

(BY KRISTODAS).

A controversy has been long going on in this country as to whether the import of foreign capital should be welcomed or not. It is not at all a question of modern politics but was a hardy annual even in the old days of the Congress when we had a very strong and bitter discussion. I remember now the late D. B. Ambalal took a very keen and active interest in the whole discussion, and had written also, if I remember right, one or two small brochures on the subject. The Industrial Commission considered this question as also the Fiscal Commission. The latter referred to the following two allegations:—1. That the vested interests of the foreign capital tend to be antagonistic to political progress and that if as a result of protection foreign capital flows freely into the Country and non-Indian industrial interests strengthen themselves their power will be thrown definitely into the scale against the political aspirations of India and (2) that foreign capitalists take no trouble to train up Indians. These allegations were attempted to be met by the Fiscal Committee by the observation that there appeared a great tendency due to economic causes for foreign capital to identify itself with the interests of India and that any attempt on the part of foreign nations to obtain the industrial and political control, would, if necessary, have to be resisted by legislation. With due deference to the Fiscal Committee I must say that they were mistaken in supposing that there is any tendency for foreign capital to identify itself with the interests of this country. They may sometimes, as a matter of reform or diplomacy show it, but as a matter of fact they always throw themselves in the scale against the political aspirations of the country. I need only point two recent incidents to show how foreign capital has not only not identified itself with Indian aspirations but is constantly on the alert to wage a war against all such aspirations and to move the policy of the Government in the direction entirely subversive of Indian interests. Sir Campbell Rhodes who is credited in some quarters with pro-Indian sympathies tried his level best to move an adjournment of the House deprecating the release of Mahatma Gandhi; while Mr. Carr and his associates of the European Association have shown in no uncertain manner their attitude with regard to the development in the political situation of this country. Proceedings of the last conference of Associated Chambers of Commerce also proved how it is impossible to expect European commercial interests to indentify themselves with the Indian movement. The Fiscal Committee has suggested some restrictions on the employment of the foreign capital in this country. I should, however, like to quote an eighteened American opinion with regard to the import of foreign capital in the country. The American "New Republic" writes thus:—

"Americans in Manila are greatly incensed because of the policy of the Independence party among the Filipinos. These latter are so rude as to say that they don't want any more American capital invested in island enterprises. The more money we send them, they argue, the less likely we are ever to relax our grip. The alternative they propose is that the Local Government shall itself provide the necessary funds for industrial development. This may sound all wrong to the Americans in Manila; but from the distance at which we write it seems the best of excellent sound sense. Any one who looks at what has happened in the Caribbean must feel that the apprehension of the Filipino leaders is well justified. If the islands ever are to receive their independence at all-that independence to which the good faith of America is solemnly pledged the less of our capital we invest there, the better for all concerned."

The "New Republic" is perfectly right in saying "the less of our capital we invest there, the better for all concerned." The capitalists are after all human beings and are subject to the same temptations as other people. When they think that heir vested interests are threatened or that any change in the political conditions will be detrimental to their interests, they will naturally try to tip the scale against the political reforms. Several powerful American interests are well known as working hard to prevent the ratification of the Treaty with Turkey by the Senate. Oscar S. Straus complains that if this treaty is enacted Americans would have only "the same rights in Turkey as the Natives." The American "Nation" well remarks that that is all they ought to have and observes that the attempts of powerful and highly civilized nations to get special privileges for their citizens in the less developed parts of the world is the foundation of modern imperialism and a most dangerous cause of war. Modern imperialism is nothing else, as I have often and often pointed out but a crude and blatant aggressive commercialism. It is this commercialism which has led to the long train of aggression of which Americans have been guilty in Mexico and the Caribbean. The right view is again put forward by the "Nation":—

"Our citizens may rightly claim equality before the law wherever they go and no more. If that is not sufficient guarantee, they should get out, at no matter what loss to our religions and educational effort and our trade."

India, even though she may not declare taboo of foreign capital, should be on her guard against all its encroachments and see that it does not octopus-like involve this country in all its meshes.

TUTICORIN PORT TRUST BILL.

The Madras Legislative Council has done well in passing an amendment to the Tuticorin Port Trust Bill laying down that white man from the Colonies should be excluded from the Port Trust Board. Such provisoes should now be on the Statute Book with regard to all official and semi-official public bodies. It is a very simple rule quite in consonance with the rule regarding reciprocity laid down by the Imperial Conference and one cannot understand why all sorts of dire calamities should be threatened just because the worm has chosen to turn and India wants to follow in the footsteps, however feebly, of self-governing Dominions of the British Empire. Dewan Bahadur Keshav Pillay very well pointed out that in the United States, in British Columbia and elsewhere there were statutory enactments directed against Asiatics and coloured people and that there was therefore no harm in passing the amendment. Port Trust Boards are considered very important national bodies and it may be doubted if excepting India there are Port Trust Boards in any other country where nationals of foreign countries have a place on them. The initiative taken by the Madras Council may well be followed by Bombay when the Bills to amend the Karachi and Aden Port Trust Acts are considered during the coming session. It is considered a 'sine qua non' of all such legislature that European Commerce should not only have seats on such Boards but seats quite out of proportion to their real importance and strength. The time has now come when this practice should cease altogether and the European Commercial community should rest content with at the most one representative on such boards. There is no objection to Europeans or any other non-Indians carrying on business in this country but surely they cannot expect any more than in other countries to occupy seats on Port Trust Boards etc. The doctor likes no more than the patient to give him a bitter pill to swallow and yet it has to be done when the nature of the disease requires it.

COUNTERVAILING DUTY ON SOUTH AFRICAN COAL.

The Indian Legislative Assembly asserted itself in quite a refreshing manner with regard to the Jackboot Imperialism of South Africa. After all the humiliations that India has suffered at the hands of South Africa it was but right and proper that the Indian Legislature should place a countervailing duty on coal being imported from South Africa in such an enormous quantity since the last two years. The question should be looked at from two points of view: (1) Commercial and (2) Political. Sir Charles Innes tried hard to restrict the discussion to the first aspect only, but he did not find a pliable House. He admitted that comparison of prices of first-class South African coal and Bengal coal showed that the difference was in favour of the former to the extent of Rs. 3-2 and as regards the second-class coal also the difference was in favour of the former to the extent of Rs. 1-4 per ton. He urged that if Bengal coal be brought by sea route from Calcutta it would sell cheaper by three rupees At the same time he maintained that Bengal coal was inferior in quality to South African coal. Such an argument will not be tolerated in any other country but India. Go and try to explain this wise saw in France for instance with regard to German goods and it will be difficult for you to get out of France. Similarly in England also one will not be allowed to urge that particular articles should be purchased from the Continent owing to their superior quality. In this country, however, anything will pass muster provided it emanates with just the necessary show of authority. Here is the coal industry, one of the main industries of the country, asking for relief. Consumers, that is, our Bombay millowners have not apparently any objection to it as Sir Purushottamdas, representative of the Indian Chamber, lent his support to the proposal and there was no dissenting voice from the representative of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association this is about the commercial aspect to which Sir Charles Innes wanted to restrict the discussion. There is however, the political aspect also however much Government might ostrich like try to conceal it. Since the Kenya decision the cry has gone from all quarters that there should be retaliation against South Africa and that this should take the form of countervailing duty for the present. No extraneous considerations of profit and loss can and should prevail when the honour of a nation is at stake. I believe it was the "Times of India" which urged the other day that the Indian people should not irritate Colonials of South Africa. This hush-hush policy is typical of the whole spirit of the Britishers in this country with reference to the Colonial question. It is worse remaining always under the obsession of fear and forsaking vital principles. The countervailing duty has come in at the right moment and South Africa will be able to learn therefrom the spirit which animates Indian nationalism at present.

SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S RACES.

BIG MEETING—FOURTH DAY.

(SELECTIONS BY "SENEX.")

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

ABORIGINE	.....	1
WHIT WEEK	.....	2

THE COLABA CUP. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

DANZIG	.....	1
MOONSHINER	.....	2
STARBOARD	.....	3

THE COLABA CUP. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

THE COUNT	.....	1
GAY DITTY	.....	2
CANTERBURY LAMB	.....	3

THE MANTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

LADY RITA	.....	1
DOLLARINA	.....	2
STORMONT	.....	3

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

TRAIL	.....	1
CHARLES WILLIAM	.....	2
SUNNYGAMA	.....	3

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

CORISANDE	.....	1
CARTON PIERRE	.....	2
ERINITE	.....	3

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

NUN'S VEIL	.....	1
TALMA	.....	2
SOME SCRIBE	.....	3

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

CHIEFTAIN	.....	1
HATCHEL	.....	2
GOSUB	.....	3

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

FORFEIT	.....	1
COMMANDER	.....	2
WHITE ROSE	.....	3

W. I. T. C. ELECTION.

Our racing correspondent writes:

With reference to my remarks about the forthcoming election of the Committee of the W. I. T. C. which appeared in last Sunday "Chronicle" I am informed that Mr. Chinoy is not the henchman of Mr. C. N. Wadia as stated. As I gathered that informatiin on the Lawn from several well-known members of the W. I. T. C., I had reason to believe that it was correct. I am sorry that these remarks has caused any pain or annoyance to Mr. Chinoy and Mr. C. N. Wadia as I understand that there is no foundation in these remarks.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Cup re-plays to-day resulted as follows:—

Derby two, Newcastle two (at Bolton).

Manchester City three, Halifax nil (in the Manchester United's grounds).

Notts County nil, Palace nil (at Birmingham).

The matches in the second division to-day resulted as follows:—

Wednesday two, Leicester one.

Southampton two, Bradford City nil.

The matches in the Northern Division resulted as follows:—

Wolverhampton two, Hartlepools one.

Accrington one, Crewe one.—Reuter.

WINNERS

DO YOU WANT SOME LIKE THESE?

TAJ Rs.234 CORISANDE Rs.170
TRO LUS ,, 226 LOVE GLASS ,, 116
FANNER ,, 197 DOLLARINA ,, 106
FESTIVITY ,, 196 KHAYUM ,, 197(P.)
LADY RITA ,, 193 MUSK RAT ,, 114(P.)

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TANJORE MIRASDARS.

PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCEMENT OF LAND TAX.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

A Kumbakonam message says that a preliminary meeting of the committee appointed in connection with the no-tax campaign by the Tanjore Mirasdars was held when a memorandum to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor by a deputation of Mirasdars on 13th instant at Madras was considered and approved. The meeting passed a resolution asserting that the economic condition of the district (Tanjore) was such, as could not stand any enhancement of land tax and requested the deputation to put it prominently in their representation.

A CORRECTION!

GOVERNOR-GENERAL RESERVES ASSENT.

A Reuter's message of 12th instant from Bombay office says:—Read Capetown message issued last night as follows:—The Natal Indian Congress deputation at present in Cape Town is informed that the Governor-General-in-Council has reserved his assent to the Hullet's Ordinance.

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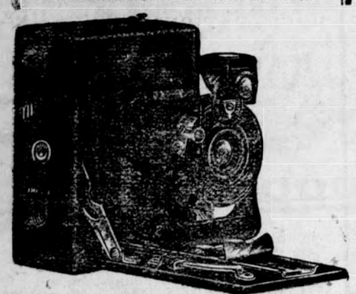

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Premium Income for 1920,	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921,	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922,	22,57,520
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS EXCEED	32,00,000

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BOMBAY CORPORATION.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE ESTIMATES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday. Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when the estimates of the Schools Committee came in for a long and heated discussion, particularly the reduction of the number of school teachers by 75. While some stated that the efficiency of the schools would be effected, others were of the opinion that it was necessary to cut down the expenditure. After a great deal of discussion, Mr. Motiwalla's amendment was carried.

When the expenditure side of the budget estimate was taken up for discussion and the Chairman of the Standing Committee moved that a sum of Rs. 24,42,484 be adopted as the expenditure for primary education, Dr. M. C. Javle moved an amendment that the amount be fixed at Rs. 26,16,084. He said they were all asking for the spread of education and complaining of the shortage of trained teachers. But here the Corporation was dismissing a large number of trained teachers. He did not think that it was proper to dismiss these men when the number of school boys and girls had increased so much. They would shortly have to introduce compulsory education and if they were going to dismis these trained men, whom they had trained at a great expense, they would be in difficulties in future.

Mr. Gole seconding said they must not economise where the education of their children was concerned. He admitted that Mr. Patel had done much for primary education, but when Mr. Patel told them that the teachers should be dismissed they should be guided by their personal opinions only.

AN ECONOMIC MEASURE.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim said by reducing the number of teachers they were not sacrificing the efficiency of their schools. At the present time they had one teacher for every 25 to 30 school boys. They had more teachers than they required and so far they had reduced 75 teachers only. They were not preventing the introduction of compulsory primary education, for the Government had asked them to make economies for the introduction of compulsory education and they were only carrying out those economies. They were giving the teachers six months' notice, and in case compulsory education was introduced in the meantime they would not be sent away. He thought Dr. Javle was merely playing to the gallery.

The President regretted that some members shoud have gone back on the dicisions arrived at their various conferences. They had done their work well but he did not think it was proper that they should abandon the positions they had already adopted.

Dr. A Viegas dissented from the President's ruling and said they had every right to move the amendments of which they had given notices as he did not think the Corporation was bound by those decisions. He moved that the schools committee's estimates be increased by Rs. 1, 50,000. He said if any school teacher got ill, they would have no reserve to fall back upon. Besides he did not think the Committee had carefully considered the question. They had merely asked the Secretary to make the necessary reductions, without going into the matter properly.

As there was no seconder the amendment fell to the ground.

APPLYING PRUNING KNIFE.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla was surprised at the attitude taken up by Dr. Javle. The Schools Committee had come to the decision that there should be a retrenchment and as some schools had an unnecessarily large number of teachers they had to reduce their number. If they compared the expenses of private schools with those of municipal schools they would find that the expenditure in the former was much less. They had, therefore, to apply the pruning knife and the Nationalist Party alone was not responsible for the reduction. Even the Secretary of the Schools Committee had come to the same opinion.

Dr. Javle: It is not a fact.

Continuing said Mr. Motiwalla the teachers were sent away, because they were not necessary. He moved that the Schools Committee's Estimates be increased by Rs. 34,690, thus bringing the figure to Rs. 24,77,174.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said the new Schools Committee had started with a flourish, and they had condemned the old members. It was merely a one-man show, and it was no use slinging mud at the old members.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the former committee was mismanaging the schools and to us now because the new committee was looking into these things and cutting down the expenditure some members said they should not do so. They could have greater efficiency without spending more money. If some members really wanted to cut down the expenditure, then they should see that the rents were cut down and that the school premises were not let to the Schools Committees at very high rents.

Dr. M. B. Velker supported the amendment of Mr. Motiwalla with some mental reservations.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said some of the schools reminded him of *Panjrapole* where because they wanted to keep up some teachers they got some boys together and made them attend the schools. He did not think that vested interests should be allowed to interfere with education.

Mr. J. S. Haji thought the retrenchment would cause a great deal of chaos in the schools.

Mr. S. D. Navelker did not think the reduction in numbers of the teachers would reflect on the efficiency of the schools.

Mr. Motiwalla's amendment was then carried by a large majority, the other amendment being thrown out.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

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PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL.

A PLEA FOR NON-VIOLENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have had our rejoicings over the Mahatma's release. A few day's delay might have called for a very different kind of demonstration than what the country has happily witnessed recently, over the news of the unconditional release of the Mahatma. We might have had that most wonderful of all sieges known in history—the silent siege of the unarmed pilgrims of Khaddar, on Delhi, as visioned in your beautiful leader written only a day before the release of Gandhiji. But soul-force has triumphed, at the dramatic moment, over brute-force and sorrow has been turned to joy. And now the joy has to take some practical shape: I do not mean that we should have more mass-meetings and illuminations, buntings, and fireworks of words or gun-powder; I mean that we should now set to work. And there is so much to be done: so much in the way of self-purification before we can push on the constructive measures for Swaraj. We must not forget that:—

"It is the little rift within the lute
That by and by will make the music mute,
And ever widening slowly silence all . ."

May I, then, be allowed to point out a little rift in the lute? It has been pointed out to us before, by our sincerest critics, our opponents in the political field, but we have not paid any great heed to it in our absorption with immediate political measures of propaganda. It is the little rift of our cruelty to animals. Now, dear reader, please don't flare up in protest, in mere patriotic self-defence, but admit that it is a stain on our country that we must try to wipe out. We shudder to take life, but we too inconsiderately allow cruelty in the worst forms to pass unchallenged; our miserable, skulking, mangy pariahs, often covered with bruises and running ulcers are no uncommon sight wherever we go in India; our tortured and starved bullocks with their hideous yoke-galls, our poor little belaboured donkeys, our overworked, underfed and overwhipped tonga-ponies and victoria-hacks—and the list is very long—are a disgrace to us, of which the blame goes to nobody but ourselves. We know that cruelty to animals is to some extent punishable by law, but as, very often that law seems to be pretty securely vested in the all-wise Indian policeman, not much justice comes of it all, except to the law-giving policeman himself! Therefore, first this power must be taken away from the hands of the police; it would still leave them with plenty of shifts for trading on the defenceless of the simple and the poor, but it would incidentally clear the way for a little justice to be done to the worst sufferers in each case—the animals. The power thus taken away from their hands should go more exclusively to the officers of the S. P. C. A. assisted generously by all public-spirited citizens. So much of the corruption which in such cases prevents justice being done would thus be removed.

There are a number of cases of a particularly careless type of cruelty to which I should like to draw the attention of sympathisers. I have just been staying for a week or so in a flat in Hornby Road from which we have been treated daily to the sight of one or two or more victoria-hacks falling heavily under their loads. In twenty-four hours we noted four, and in 36 hours six cases of carriage-horses slipping and falling within a distance of about 10 yards of each other! In the course of the week, I must have seen at least a dozen cases of brutally-urged hacks suddenly collapsing on their knees and rolling over on their side; a little crowd gathering round the scene, but not one of them helping; horse and driver struggling against the entangling harness; the hack helped on to his feet again bleeding and lacerated, but still reharnessed and driven away to more work. There was only one case of a private horse stumbling, to a dozen cases of hacks stumbling within a space of about 100 hacks stumbling within a space of about 100 yards, as the statistics for the week. Not so long ago a horse with a fractured thigh had to be shot in the street. There may be more than one reason for these casualties happening just within this space of a hundred yards, but apparently no reasons have yet been investigated and nothing whatever has been done to prevent further accidents happening. How many more such shows is the public going to be treated to?

In justice to the vigilance of our brave police, let it be said that on one occasion no fewer thae six policemen appeared on the scene to the amusement of the public and the embarrassment of the Victoria-driver. There was something very much like the dance of vultures round some wounded prey, in the patient and genial attentions of the police to the somewhat overcome driver. With tears in his eyes, the driver acknowledged his indebtedness to the police.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. F

THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following in your powerful paper for the real knowledge of its supporters. Indians should not be in the least jubilant because the Labour Government is now in power.

In the past, members of this party may have promised and declared, for the sake of policy, democratic reforms to the people of India, but scratch the present government and it will prove no better than its predecessors.

I make known this particularly for those who have sanguine faith in the present government to see them do something substantial towards India. This, believe me, will not come to pass. All I can wish for and predict is that you Indians yourselves will do things proper in your motherland. But, the most important fact for you all to digest is that you shall understand finally that the present Government is not altogether successful by its own efforts. Isolated members of past governments have done their utmost to see Labour in power only for a short period. You will to-day know why labour has been brought to govern.

The present government has been helped into power by the tactics of finished diplomats of England so that it can recognise Soviet Russia without causing any reduction in the prestige of the former governments.

Now why is England along with a couple of European diplomats having this dish cooked for her by the Labour Government? Do you know? It is because more than any other nation, England is simply dying to get her footing into Russia, politically, industrially and socially. Do not forget each and every aristocrat of this grand continent is a friend of England. But my country, which I nickname International Hypocrites, finds it hard to achieve her three modes of earning in Russia, she finds to her cost that poor dear Germany her cousin after all meets with better success in democratic Russia than herself. But this she dare not admit, for just imagine what an impure effect her prestige would suffer. Hence the stunt to bring Labour into power. Believe me England will not let Labour last long as a Government. No sooner her Hors d'Oeuvres is tastily prepared by the existing government, the past parties will cleverly step in to do "better justice" to ancient glorious Russia. England has many delusions. One of them is that her diplomacy outshines that of all nations. But I will predict and always did believe that not even the Chinese nor any other race will ever be able to succeed in diplomacy like diplomatic Germany.—Yours, etc.,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

CLAIMS OF HINDUSTANI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, the Hon. Raja Rampal Singh presiding said that while the country was demanding Swaraj it should be remembered that the common national language alone could confer upon them freedom from foreign languages. A foreign tongue might be necessary for international purposes, but in India they must decide to have Hindi as common national medium of expression. The Raja who is an old devotee of Hindi dwelt at length on the ancient connections and fine literature and therefore strong claims of Hindi as the national language.

Mr. Asaf Ali said he was there to lay his views about Hindi as the common language of India. India, he said, was a vast continent where a variety of languages were spoken. A common language should be sought for international purpose just as French is in Europe. English served that purpose in India to-day, being a bond between different countries of the Indian continent, but it had nothing in common with any of India's indigenous languages. The only language which had irrefutable claims in this respect was Hindi or Hindustani or Urdu. People called it by one or the other name according to their prejudices, but the truth remained that it was a *potpurie*, a mixture of elements drawn from Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and other languages. He strongly deprecated any attempt to impose it on any provinces, other than those which did not speak it, to the exclusion of its own language. But he thought it was possible to develop it for international purposes.

Referring to script he was clearly of opinion that while each province must be free to use its own language and its own script for common use, Hindustani might be written in Deonagri as most suitable and nearest to many scripts prevalent in India. He deplored what might be described as puristic attempts by many to Sanscritise or Persianise in too much. He would certainly take jewels from all languages allied in genius to Hindustani to enrich it and deprecate any attempts at attenuation by process of exclusion or inclusion carried to an excess.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya said that the subjection of thought and language was the worst form of slavery and therefore India must get rid of foreign languages.

Professor Indra, Secretary, Reception Committee, Sahitya Sammelan, announced that the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan would take place on the 20th instant in Delhi when many leaders would grace the occasion with their presence.

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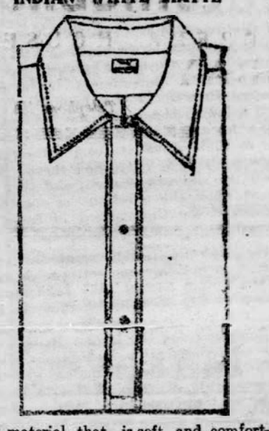

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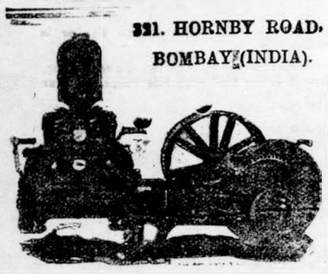

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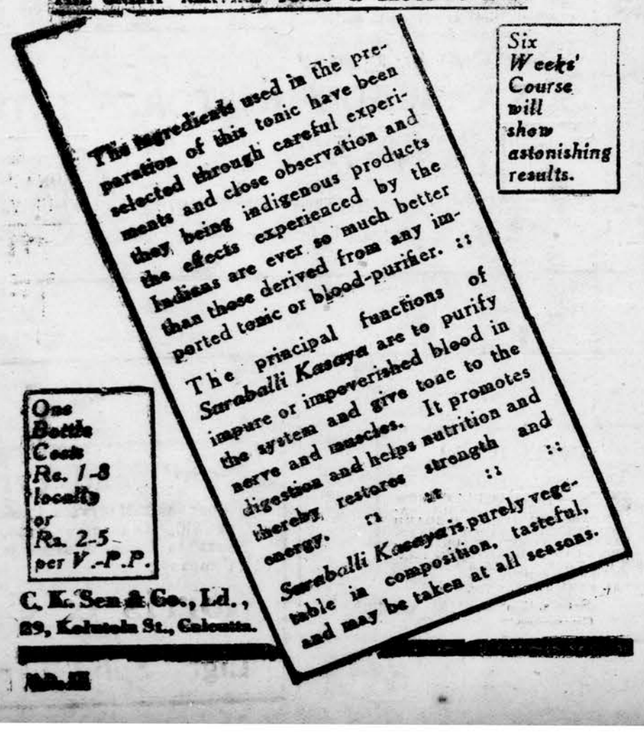
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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay